The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,231 41/86 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria 6.00 Din. Iran 115 Rials Oman 0.900 Rials
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M'Bow Won't Seek 3d Term at UNESCO

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said Monday that he would step down next year to avert a continuing crisis in the international organization.

The announcement by the Senegalese-born educator that he would not seek a third term as head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came as a surprise. It had been widely expected that Mr. M'Bow, 65, would be a candidate for re-election despite bitter opposition from many Western countries.

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from UNESCO over the past two years after accusing the organization of showing a persistent anti-Western bias and straying from its original purposes. Many Western delegates have indicated that they regard Mr. M'Bow as the principal obstacle to reform.

Delegates at the closed meeting of UNESCO's executive board gave Mr. M'Bow a standing ovation when he declared that he intended to step down in November 1987 after completing two six-year terms. An account of the director-general's statement was later provided by a UNESCO spokesman, Doudou Diene.

Mr. M'Bow told delegates that it was "necessary, whatever the cost, to get UNESCO out of the hurricane zone, while remaining faithful to its democratic traditions."

Western diplomats said that the decision seemed likely avert an exodus of Western countries from the 159-nation organization and could eventually lead to a return by the United States. The Netherlands and Japan had indicated recently

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

that they were considering the possibility of withdrawal if reforms were not made.

Despite the Western opposition, it was widely believed that Mr. M'Bow had a good chance of winning re-election. He retained significant political support in Third World countries, notably in Africa.

Founded at the end of World War II with the aim of promoting peace through the "free exchange of ideas", UNESCO has sought to give itself a wider mandate over the past few years. Under Mr. M'Bow's leadership, it launched appeals for a "new world information order" and sponsored seminars on peace and disarmament issues.

UNESCO's supporters contended that the "information order" was designed to give Third World

See M'BOW, Page 2

Kasparov Retains His Title

Karpov Offers Draw in 23d Game of Match

By David Goodman
The Associated Press

LENINGRAD — Garri Kasparov retained the world chess championship Monday night after agreeing to a draw in the 23rd game of his title rematch against his challenger, Anatoli Karpov.

The draw meant that Mr. Kasparov led the series by 12 points to 11 and could not lose the title. In the event of a 12-12 tie in the 24-game series, match rules dictate that Mr. Kasparov remain champion.

In an equal position, Mr. Karpov played his 32d move. As Mr. Kasparov returned to the board from offstage, Mr. Karpov looked up and offered a draw, which was immediately accepted.

The players chatted briefly at the board before the chief arbiter, Lothar Schmid of West Germany, came over and shook hands with both players.

The crowd at the 700-seat concert hall of the Leningrad Hotel broke into rythmic clapping.

The ending was less dramatic than the finish of the second Karpov-Kasparov contest for the chess championship in Moscow in November. In that game, Mr. Kasparov ended Mr. Karpov's 10-year reign as king of world chess with a victory in the fifth and final hour of

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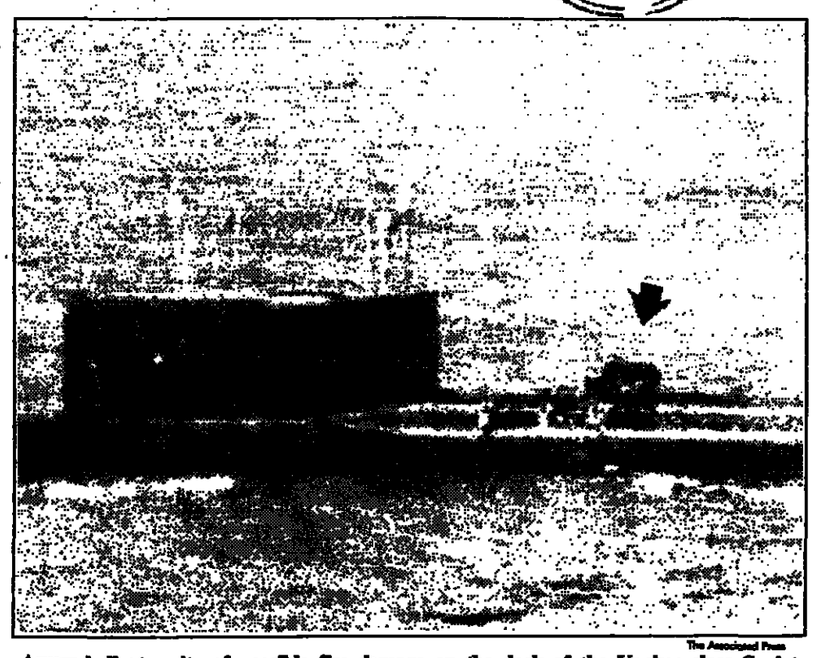

The Associated Press

Arrow indicates site of possible fire damage on the deck of the Yankee-class Soviet submarine that sank in the Atlantic on Monday while being towed by another Soviet vessel.

Submarine Sinks As Russians Try To Tow It to Port

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet submarine that had been hit by fire and apparent explosions sank Monday about 600 miles northeast of Bermuda, the Pentagon announced. The Soviet news agency Tass confirmed the sinking.

Tass did not provide details, but Pentagon officials said that the fire apparently reached the liquid fuel in one of the nuclear-tipped missiles, causing the explosion in an area of the hull behind the conning tower area.

U.S. Navy surveillance aircraft shuttling between Bermuda and the stricken submarine took samples of air and water and found no signs of radioactivity, according to the Pentagon.

The submarine sank while being towed by one of several Soviet freighters that had steamed to the area. While awaiting rescue, members of the crew of 120 men fought to put out the fire and save their ship.

Three crewmen were killed by the fire and explosions, which started Friday, the Pentagon and Tass said, and others were injured before the remaining officers and sailors were taken aboard freighters in the area.

U.S. Navy and Air Force specialists said that one of the 16 missiles on the submarine probably had exploded in its tub, rupturing the cap on it and possibly ejecting the warheads into the ocean.

They said that the warheads could not be detonated because as they sank the pressure of the water would crush and disable them.

U.S. Navy specialists had predicted shortly after the submarine caught fire that the Soviet freighters would be unable to tow the submarine, which is 425 feet long, the long distance to Cuba or a Soviet port.

It had been towed only about 80 miles (130 kilometers) at a speed of two miles an hour before it sank or was scuttled in about 18,000 feet (about 5,500 meters) of water, Pentagon officials said.

The submarine, which Western analysts designate as being in the Yankee class, appeared to be sinking as it was being towed, U.S. officials said. At this, small craft that patrolled the area with searchlights carried out an emergency evacuation of the remaining crew members on board, Pentagon officials said.

U.S. officials had expressed fears that the submarine's nuclear power plant or nuclear warheads might be ruptured, releasing radioactivity into the sea and air.

Although this does not seem to have occurred, it remains uncertain whether radioactivity will be discharged as sea water rusts through the wreck and its missiles.

Pentagon officials did not disclose whether the United States would try to recover the submarine and its missiles but said that both the U.S. Navy and Soviet Union had deep diving vessels that could carry out the recovery.

The United States, using the salvage ship Glomar Explorer, tried to recover a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific in 1974. That effort was considered only marginally successful, according to intelligence officials.

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■ Europeans are hopeful on the chances of U.S.-Soviet progress in Iceland.

■ Ronald Reagan said he would press the issues of human rights and Afghanistan. Page 4.

■ Iceland is awaiting the superpower 'invasion.'

'86 Races: Hope for Democrats

2 Primaries Indicate Voter Discontent Over Economy

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MIAMI — In the two primaries that can be taken as previews of the U.S. general elections, just four weeks away, Democrats have done better than expected.

Brock Adams, President Jimmy Carter's secretary of transportation, ran a dead heat with the Republican incumbent, Slade Gorton, in Washington State's Senate primary, where there is no party registration.

And Representative John B. Breaux, a Democrat, held his Republican rival, Representative W. Henson Moore, to only 44 percent of the vote in Louisiana's open Senate primary. Mr. Moore had hoped to win a majority and thus, under the state's unusual law, avoid an election in November.

The results may prove to be false auguries, but they have heartened the Democrats, who face tight races in those and such other states as Idaho, Missouri, Colorado and South Dakota.

It is in these states that the contest for control of the Senate will be decided. With the Democrats now holding 47 seats, they need a net gain of 4 to return to the majority.

No matter how high the stakes or how close the races, the campaign appears to have fallen flat with many voters. A North Carolina consultant says of the race in which he is deeply involved: "It's putting people to sleep."

Turnouts have been 11 or 12 or 13 percent, compared with the usual 25 percent. Poll takers have had more trouble than ever finding people who say that they are certain to vote and can name the candidates.

Few national issues are visible. Concerns that have been preoccupying the capital — sanctions against South Africa, aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and the makeup

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the Supreme Court — are dismissed by a Georgia campaign manager as "just a lot of noise in the Washington echo chamber."

Economic troubles, much more noticeable in some states and sectors than others, have been having a correspondingly uneven effect. Senator Charles E. Grassley, an Iowa Republican, is well ahead, and Senator James Abdnor, a South Dakota Republican for whom President Ronald Reagan campaigned, is trailing, even though agriculture has been blighted in both states by a severe recession.

Polling and other analysis suggest, however, that one reason both Mr. Adams and Representative Breaux did better than anticipated was a tendency by voters to blame the Reagan administration, and hence Republican candidates, for their economic woes.

And Mr. Breaux's showing also suggests that Mr. Reagan, who campaigned hard for Representative Moore, may not be able to help Republican nominees much, beyond swelling their campaign treasuries with his prodigious ability to raise money at local rallies.

One surprise has been the success of liberal or relatively liberal candidates in Democratic senatorial primaries.

Wyche Fowler Jr. beat Hamilton Jordan, the former White House

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Involvement by Syria Is Charged In Attempt to Blow Up El Al Plane

By Michael Wise
Reuters

LONDON — Syria was involved in a plot to bomb an Israeli jet and the man accused of the attempt told the police that he met the head of Syrian military intelligence and agreed to attack Israeli targets, a British prosecutor said Monday.

Presenting opening arguments at the trial of Nezar Hindawi, 32, the crown prosecutor, Roy Amlot, said Mr. Hindawi told investigators that he met the intelligence chief in Damascus and was given $12,000 to destroy the El Al Boeing 747 carrying 375 people as it flew over Austria in April.

Mr. Hindawi, a Jordanian, is accused of attempting to have his pregnant Irish girlfriend carry a bomb hidden in her luggage aboard the plane.

The bomb was discovered by an El Al security agent as the woman was boarding the plane. It was set to explode while the plane was in the air.

Mr. Hindawi has denied the charge and two counts of illegal possession of a handgun and ammunition.

Mr. Amlot said Mr. Hindawi told the police after his arrest that he delivered a letter in London to the Syrian ambassador to Britain, Loutof Allah Haydar, when the plot was foiled and that the envoy called Damascus for further instructions.

The girlfriend, Anne-Marie Murphy, 32, was the first prosecution witness. She told the court she went to London's Heathrow airport believing Mr. Hindawi would join her on a later flight to Israel, where they would be married.

Mr. Hindawi, who describes himself as a journalist who worked for Arabic language newspapers in London, had traveled to Jordan, Italy and Eastern Europe in months leading up to the attempted bombing, Mr. Amlot said.

He returned to Britain carrying a Syrian passport, issued in a false name in Damascus and of the kind normally used by government officials, the prosecutor said, adding:

"There is convincing evidence that he was acting in concert with agents of the Syrian government and acting on behalf of a group

See TRIAL, Page 2

Soviet Gains as War Exhausts Afghans

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan — Nearly seven years after Soviet forces poured into this country to prop up a faltering Communist regime, a combination of more sophisticated political tactics by the Soviet and the Afghan governments and a sense of exhaustion among the population has begun to weaken support for the Moslem resistance movement.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Having pursued a scorched-earth military policy that has devastated much of rural Afghanistan in recent years, the Soviet Union and its surrogates in the Afghan government now are increasingly using more subtle methods of winning cooperation from Afghans weary of war.

In the latest evolution of Soviet strategy in Afghanistan, Moscow and Kabul are appealing to the country's Islamic traditions and using cash bribes to erode popular support for the anti-Communist resistance fighters, or mujahidin.

They also have escalated their campaign to intimidate Pakistan into reducing its support for the resistance with a combination of political and military pressures.

'For the Soviets, money is more effective than their soldiers.'

— Sardar Gurgeish, Afghan tribal leader

Pakistan is the funnel for most of the arms and supplies being provided by the United States and other countries. From two million to three million Afghan refugees are in Pakistan.

Interviews and observations from reporting trips to Afghanistan in November 1985 and in July and September of this year, and two months of recent travel in the bordering areas of Pakistan, suggest that the Soviet Union and the Afghan government it controls are scoring significant, if partial, successes.

The Soviet Union has carefully limited its casualties in Afghanistan by deploying no more than 115,000 to 120,000 troops, in mostly defensive positions. Western estimates put Soviet deaths at 10,000 to 15,000 since their December 1979 intervention.

The Afghans, by contrast, have suffered massively, with hundreds of thousands killed, their homes and land destroyed and probably more than a third of the population of about 17 million now living as refugees or displaced persons.

The ruins of Kandahar, once among the most prosperous cities in Afghanistan, starkly illustrate how this war has become a grinding contest of stamina. The de-

See AFGHAN, Page 2

Turk Conditionally Backs Open Elections

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

ISTANBUL — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says his government is conditionally prepared to repeal, before the 1988 national elections, a law that bars leading opposition figures from active involvement in politics.

Such a repeal would signal a major step toward continuing Turkey's process of political liberalization at a time when the country is determined to push for acceptance as a full member of the European Community.

The ban, intended to run through 1992, was imposed as an article in the nation's constitution when Turkey's military rulers, who took power in 1980, returned power to a civilian government in 1982. Mr. Ozal was elected in 1983 in a campaign that was limited to three parties.

Mr. Ozal linked his support for repeal of the ban, the first time he has stated such a view, to the activities of former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, a leading opposition figure. In addition, removal of the ban requires the assent of President Kenan Evren, one of the leaders of the 1980 military coup.

Mr. Ozal signaled his support for unrestricted elections during an interview that followed his remarks to a conference on Turkish-EC relations. The two-day conference is being sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute.

Mr. Ozal said the political ban had been "ineffective."

"One way or another, Mr. Demirel will be on the political scene, as he already has been," he said.

Mr. Demirel tested the ban by attending rallies before last week's by-elections.

Mr. Ozal described Mr. Demirel's campaign activities as illegal and warned that "the government will not allow him the possibility of getting the support of the people" by taking his case to the street.

"But if Mr. Demirel stays calm, we will find a way to remove the ban before 1988," he said. "I will

AP

Turgut Ozal

find a way. I am not politically afraid of Mr. Demirel."

After a series of mass rallies led by Mr. Demirel, the conservative True Path Party surprised pollsters in capturing 23.5 percent of the vote in last week's elections.

Banned from either holding office of joining a political party until 1992, Mr. Demirel has been steering True Path from the sidelines, seeking the support of groups, particular Turkey's large farming population, pinched by Mr. Ozal's austerity policies.

The prime minister's center-right Motherland Party, which enjoys a comfortable majority in the Grand National Assembly, Turkey's parliament, captured only 32 percent of the vote in the by-election, down from the 45 percent it won in the 1983 parliamentary vote.

The Turkish leader said that a cabinet reshuffling was imminent, but he denied that it had anything to do with his party's disappointing showing at the polls last week. He declined to say which posts were to change hands in the reorganization.

Mr. Ozal dismissed suggestions that his economic reform program had fallen out of favor with the important segments of Turkey's population of 52 million. He said his party was in no danger of losing to the True Path Party in 1988.

The prime minister said that the fruits of major national construction projects would materialize only in the next two to three years, thus risking some erosion of political support in the period before the 1988 elections.

"In the last three years this country has made some very big reforms," he said. "Maybe there has not been enough time to explain the need for change. Maybe modernization has been too rapid."

"But my 35 years of experience in public service tells me it is much better to go faster even if you can't explain the reasons at the time. You can explain it later."

In his remarks to the two-day conference, Mr. Ozal forcefully reiterated his desire to see Turkey become a full member of the European Community.

He said that Turkey was willing to postpone concessions under a 1963 accord with the EC, including an agreement allowing free movement of Turkish guest workers across EC borders, if the community was willing to begin the process of Turkey's application for membership.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ An ideologically polarized U.S. Supreme Court began its 1986-87 term. Page 3.

■ Rajiv Gandhi said low awareness of security and faulty police procedures were factors in the attack on him. Page 8.

■ A black U.S. Embassy worker was barred at the Johannesburg airport and the U.S. consul was shoved by a policeman. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Iran's oil minister predicted that OPEC would renew its production controls. Page 15.

■ Carl C. Icahn offered to take over USX Corp. in an $8-billion transaction. Page 15.

TOMORROW

A loquacious Italian who has been called "almost impudent" is organizing the emergency food airlift in Sudan.

Frankfurt Book Fair: 'Hectic,' 'Exciting,' 'Essential'

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Robert E. Roistacher was at the Frankfurt Book Fair this month for the first time, selling the rights to what he called "this year's hot money book" — Thomas Naylor's "Peekaboo Finance and the Politics of Debt."

It was a wearying experience for the head of the Roistacher Literary Agency of New York.

"The fair is a bit overwhelming, but I'm getting it under control," he said, nervously glancing at his watch while waiting to set up another meeting with a French publisher. "I'm losing weight," he complained. "Tomorrow I'll have to punch more holes in my belt. There's no time to eat or socialize.

"But," he said, "I'll sell this book in every major language."

Mr. Roistacher's determination has been magnified thousands of times here for five and a half days. Every fall, the Frankfurt Book Fair, the world's largest and most important publishing event, grips the city with bibliomania.

Waves of exhibitors and visitors snarl traffic, commandeer taxis, jam shops, bars and restaurants and fill hotels for miles around. Restaurants chalk "We speak English" on their outdoor menus, whether they do or not. Hotels raise rates and locals grumble at the invasion, while raking in the money.

At the fairgrounds, on the northwest side of town, visitors file past row upon row of booths and exhibits in four enormous, steel-and-glass halls. The displays range from one-man, one-table operations to elaborate mock bookstores put up by the world's major publishing houses and by nations ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe.

But beyond the carnival atmosphere and milling crowds, another fair is taking place. This fair, unseen by most visitors, is what brings the publishing world to Frankfurt year after year. It determines which books will be published when, by whom and, most importantly, for how much money.

All of this takes place 19 miles (30 kilometers) from the city of Mainz, where Johann Gutenberg in 1455 published the first book printed with movable type.

The 38th annual fair, which ended Monday, featured 6,920 publishers from 84 countries, showing 320,000 titles. It was a far cry from the inaugural gathering of 205 German publishers in Frankfurt in 1949.

'It's a masochistic fair. Everyone is so tired they're saying they'll never come here again. But it is the biggest book fair in the world and you have to come. You do business you wouldn't do anywhere else.'

— Verity Russell, publishing representative

The 1986 edition was spread over 114,600 square yards (95,700 square meters) of floor at the Frankfurt fair grounds. The centerpiece for the 190,000 visitors was a cultural exhibit titled "India — Change in Continuity," presenting works by Indian authors and books about the country written by foreigners.

The most distinctive exhibit at the current fair was from China. Qin Zhongjun, vice president of China International Book Trading Corp., who heads the contingent, described his exhibit as "a replica of an ancient Chinese garden, with a moon gate and traditional Chinese bookshelves." The red-lacquered walls, topped with pagoda-shaped lanterns in green and black, will be back next year because they were popular, he said.

Despite the fair having grown remarkably since its inception, access is still the key. The leaders of the publishing world come to Frankfurt for easy access to foreign publishers, agents, manuscripts, ideas and information. The show is secondary.

There is a hurly-burly, high-pressure atmosphere that leaves most participants physically exhausted by fair's end. Days begin at 8 A.M. The exhibits close at 6 P.M. The cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and discussions last into the early morning.

"It's a masochistic fair," said Verity Russell of the Publication Service at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. By Sunday, she said, "everyone is so tired they're saying they'll never come here again. But it is the biggest book fair in the world and you have to come. You do business you wouldn't do anywhere else."

The business is buying and selling book rights. Publishers generally purchase rights against royalties, putting up a certain sum of money for the rights to publish a book but only paying royalties to the original publisher after sales have equaled the initial payout.

Few contracts are signed at the fair. That takes place at home, where the environment is less hectic. There is, however, an unwritten code of honor. If a publisher says he wants 5,000 copies of a book, that is a deal. "You have to keep your word once you get home," Ms. Russell said.

But the pressure to buy and sell has lessened in the past ten years, fair veterans said.

"It's changed," said Sherry Arden, president and publisher of William Morrow & Co. Inc. of New York. "We used to come and sell and there was the hysteria of buying books, the huge auctions of rights for big money. Now you come, show your wares, talk about the future, meet with agents and publishers, find out who publishes which authors. You may not buy any rights. This year the main topic isn't books and authors, but the companies that have been bought and sold."

The hottest topic has been the the recent acquisition of Doubleday & Co. by the West German publishing giant, Bertelsmann AG, for an estimated $500 million. Mrs. Arden sees that move "changing the face of American publishing," by making Bertelsmann the second-largest publisher in the United States.

The auctions of years past did not involve open bidding for book rights, Mrs. Arden said, but competitive negotiations between publishers for the rights to books such as Muhammad Ali's autobiography or Judith Krantz's novel "Princess Daisy." In the mid-1970s the rights to such works sold for $1 million to $2 million.

Larry Hughes, president of New York-based Hearst Books, said the "big-book, big-money" days at the fair had vanished because of improved communications between publishers and more aggressive marketing

See FAIR, Page 2

TRIAL: *Syria Is Accused*

(Continued from page 1)

calling itself the Jordanian Revolutionary Movement."

According to Mr. Amlot, Mr. Hindawi told the police that crews of Syrian Arab Airlines brought explosives, guns and drugs into Britain and that he was given the bag containing the bomb at London's Royal Garden hotel with advice to choose a girl to carry it.

Mr. Hindawi met Miss Murphy after she came to London from Ireland in 1984.

Miss Murphy testified that she had had a close relationship with Mr. Hindawi.

Miss Murphy said she became pregnant by Mr. Hindawi a second time in 1985 following a miscarriage. Ten days before the attempted bombing he appeared at her London apartment.

She said he looked very strange and then told her he wanted to marry her in the Holy Land.

The prosecutor said that the couple made travel arrangements and as they drove to Heathrow in a taxi on April 17, Mr. Hindawi connected the timer for the bomb, which consisted of more than three pounds (1.4 kilograms) of plastic explosives.

Mr. Hindawi told the police that he then returned to the Royal Garden Hotel. When he learned the plot had been uncovered he went to the Syrian Embassy to present the ambassador with a letter and was greeted warmly, Mr. Amlot said.

After the envoy telephoned Damascus, Mr. Hindawi was taken to a house in West London.

"The following morning two men tried to take him to the embassy but he took fright," the prosecutor said.

Mr. Hindawi checked into another London hotel, Mr. Amlot said, but was arrested the next day.

Other Notable Nuclear Sub Accidents

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — *These are some other notable accidents involving Soviet or U.S. nuclear submarines over the last quarter-century.*

April 10, 1963 — The U.S. submarine Thresher sinks in the North Atlantic; 129 dead.

May 21, 1968 — The U.S. submarine Scorpion sinks in the Atlantic 400 miles (650 kilometers) southwest of the Azores; 99 dead.

April 13, 1970 — The Pentagon says a Soviet nuclear submarine sank in rough seas in the Atlantic 400 to 600 miles northwest of Spain while two Soviet surface ships were trying to take it under tow. An undetermined number of the 88 crew members were reported saved.

Aug. 21, 1980 — A Soviet nuclear submarine is disabled in the North China Sea when a short circuit causes a fire; nine dead.

April 9, 1981 — The George Washington, the first U.S. submarine to carry nuclear ballistic missiles, collides with a Japanese freighter in the East China Sea. The freighter's captain and first mate are lost.

Aug. 10, 1983 — U.S. intelligence reports that a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine sank in the North Pacific two months earlier with the loss of most or all of the 90-member crew.

March 21, 1984 — A Soviet nuclear submarine collides with the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk while the carrier is in joint naval exercises with South Korean forces in the Sea of Japan; no deaths or injuries.

SOVIET: *Nuclear Submarine Sinks*

(Continued from page 1)

remaining crew members were saved.

The brief announcement said salvage efforts by the crew of the submarine and other Soviet ships had failed to prevent it sinking in a great depth of water.

Tass said the crew had been successfully evacuated to other Soviet ships and there were "no further losses" in addition to three men already reported to have died in the fire.

Tass said an investigation was continuing into the cause of the accident.

The immediate cause of the sinking was "the speedy flooding of water from the outside," the agency said.

Experts had excluded the possibility of a nuclear explosion or radioactive contamination of the environment as a result of the accident, it added.

Soviet crews struggled from the outbreak of the fire Friday until Monday to keep the submarine afloat, it said.

Besides the short announcement Monday, and a similar report after the accident happened, the Soviet media have carried no other details.

The Kremlin moved with unusual speed to inform the United States of the accident, apparently in an effort to avoid misunderstandings before Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meets President Ronald Reagan in Iceland this weekend.

20 Arrested in Dutch Protest

Reuters

WOENSDRECHT, Netherlands — Dutch police arrested 20 protesters blocking the main entrance of a prospective U.S. cruise missile base here Monday.

PRIMARIES: *Democratic Gains*

(Continued from page 1)

chief of staff, in Georgia; Representative Barbara A. Mikulski won over Governor Harry Hughes in Maryland; and Representative Bob Edgar in Pennsylvania and former Governor Terry Sanford in North Carolina also ran successfully to the left of rivals.

In last week's runoff here in Florida the trend continued, with Democratic voters choosing a former state legislator, Steve Pajcic, the more liberal contender, as their party's candidate to succeed Governor Bob Graham, who is challenging Senator Paula Hawkins, a Republican.

That does not mean, of course, that the liberals will triumph in the general election; while Representative Mikulski is running strongly in Maryland, her Republican opponent, Linda Chavez, has attacked her as a "San Francisco-style" candidate, and the opponents of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Edgar are running television commercials attacking them as liberal "big spenders."

The absence of salient issues and the low level of voter interest suggest that the electorate has not begun to focus on what could be the crucial political question of the decade: Who will lead the country into the post-Ronald Reagan era?

Nothing that is going to happen this November seems destined to substantially alter the prospects of any obvious presidential candidate in either party or to produce new hopefuls.

It would be a mistake, likewise, to take this fall's outcome as a portent of things to come. Mr. Reagan fared badly at protecting his party's fortunes in 1982, and he swept the country only two years later.

Moreover, the sixth year of a two-term president's administration nearly always brings his party bad political results.

It is not even certain that Democratic control of both houses of Congress would turn Mr. Reagan into a lame duck. Dwight D. Eisenhower, faced with a hostile Congress from 1959 to 1961, was galvanized, fighting harder for his ideas and programs than he had ever fought before.

M'BOW: *No Third Term*

(Continued from page 1)

countries the opportunity to develop their own mass media rather than having to rely on the large international news agencies. But many in the West denounced what they saw as an attempt to increase government controls over the press.

Changes demanded by the United States included improvements in management and budget procedures, a higher priority for cultural and scientific programs, and an end to overtly "political" activities.

The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO deprived the Paris-based organization of 25 percent of its budget. A further 5 percent of the budget was lost the following year when Britain and Singapore joined the walkout.

Recently, several former staff members have publicly criticized Mr. M'Bow. A particularly damaging attack was made by the organization's former legal adviser, Karel Vasak of France, who accused the director-general of waging a private war against the United States.

Candidates to succeed Mr. M'Bow include Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who was the UN High Commissioner for Refugees from 1965 to 1977, Gough Whitlam, a former Australian prime minister, and Victorio Antonio Machado, a former Portuguese foreign minister.

The Soviet Union is reported to have expressed support for the Finnish prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa.

Lothar Schmid, the arbiter, starting Anatoli Karpov's clock. Garri Kasparov is at right.

CHESS: *Kasparov Draws 23d Game to Retain Title*

(Continued from page 1)

the 24th game to take the crown, 13-11.

Mr. Kasparov's defensive but flexible play on Monday made it easy for him to score the draw he needed to keep his title.

Although Mr. Kasparov is certain to keep his title, the 24th and final game is to be played Wednesday to give Mr. Karpov a chance of leveling the score.

In the event of a draw in the series, the players will split the prize money equally. If Mr. Kasparov wins on points, then he will take 58 percent of the purse.

Both players have said they will donate their match winnings to the Soviet fund to help victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The prize money for the London portion of the match was £300,000 ($430,000). The Russians are supposed to match that sum, but chess sources who insist on not being identified say they did not pay the full prize money in the two previous Karpov-Kasparov matches for the title.

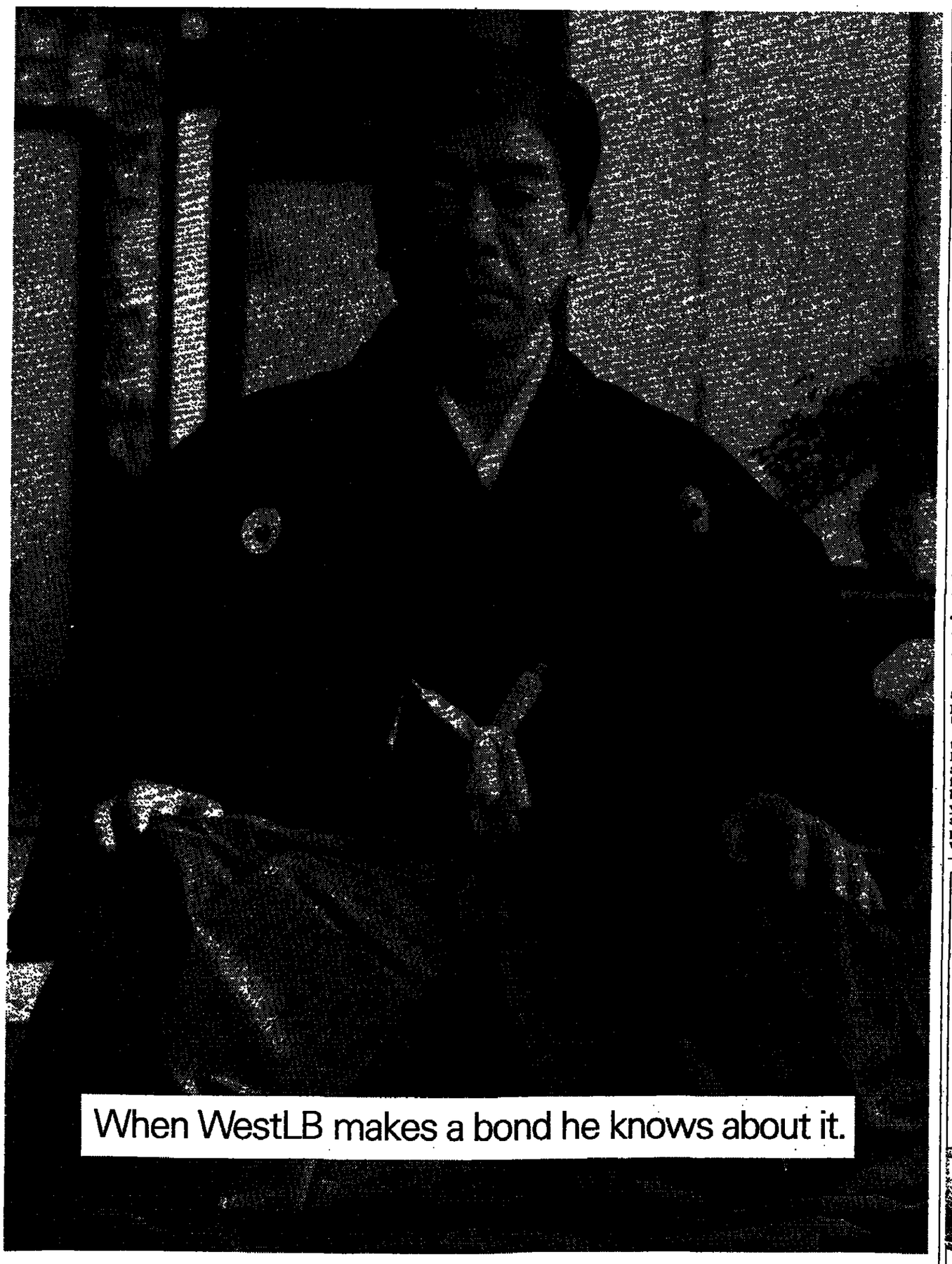
GAME 23
ENGLISH OPENING

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. Nf3	Nf6	12. Qe3	Re8	23. Qd3	Nc7
2. c4	b6	13. Rac1	a6	24. Nf4	b5
3. g3	c5	14. Ba1	Rc5	25. cb	ab
4. Bg2	Bb7	15. a4	Qa8	26. Nxb5	Nxb5
5. 0-0	g6	16. Ne1	Rf5	27. Qxb5	Qxb5
6. d4	cd	17. Bxb7	Qxb7	28. axb5	Rb8
7. Qxd4	Bg7	18. f3	h5	29. Bb2	Rb7
8. Nc3	d6	19. Ng2	Rc5	30. b6	Reb8
9. Rd1	Nbd7	20. Bb2	Rcc8	31. b4	Nd7
10. b3	Rc8	21. Ba3	Nc5	32. Bxg7	Drawn
11. Bb2	0-0	22. Rb1	Ne6		

■ New Challenger

Andrei Sokolov, a rising star of Soviet chess, has won the right to play Mr. Kasparov for the world title, Reuters reported Monday from Moscow.

Mr. Sokolov, 23, drew the 14th and final game of his contenders' match against Artur Yusupov, also of the Soviet Union, in the Baltic port of Riga Sunday, giving Mr. Sokolov a victory of seven and a half points to six and a half.



AFGHAN: *Soviet Gains as War Exhausts Resistance*

(Continued from page 1)

struction of Afghanistan's economy, centered around its farmland and villages, has left the few people still living here impoverished and desperate to relieve the misery of their lives.

While Moscow and Kabul seem to have succeeded in forcibly prying away some of the resistance's civilian support inside Afghanistan, the regime appears unable to solidify in any dramatic way its own popular bases or strengthen its fractious and inefficient institutions.

Olivier Roy, a French scholar who travels frequently in Afghanistan, said that in certain zones where villages or local tribes are especially vulnerable to Soviet pressure, "the resistance leaders have no choice; they are forced to allow civilians to proclaim their neutrality and to accept the loss of many kinds of open support.

"Local notables have been 'won' to the government side not because they support the regime, but because they are defending their own interests," he said.

While it is not yet clear how or whether the guerrillas will adjust to the latest challenges, the combination of their tenacity and the continued inability of the Russians to build institutions that they might leave behind in Afghanistan promise an indefinite guerrilla struggle.

While many guerrilla commanders and fighters inside the country recognize the challenge posed by the recent Soviet tactics, resistance tion through economic incentives has been strengthened by the political skills of Major General Najibullah, the country's leader since May.

Formerly Afghanistan's secret police chief, General Najibullah is regarded as particularly deft at manipulating the complex tribal loyalties of many Afghans in attempts to divide the resistance.

The Kabul regime is trying to adopt a more popularly acceptable leaders based in Pakistan deny they are losing civilian backing.

With the protracted war ruining the economy, impoverished Afghans are increasingly vulnerable to the government's ability to purchase their services, or at least their neutrality.

Earlier this year, the government sent officials into villages south of Kandahar to express sympathy over the villagers' economic problems and to invite them to stop helping the mujahidin and accept government "protection" and economic aid.

"The people told" government officials, "they would only listen if the government got their sons out of jail — and [the government] did it," said Habibullah Karzai, a former Afghan diplomat and tribal leader from the Kandahar region who is now in the resistance.

Sardar Dost Mohammed Khan Gurgeish, a tribal leader from Afghanistan's southwest, said, "For the Soviets, money is more effective than their soldiers."

Many observers believe that the campaign to win popular coopera- Islamic image after years of having been regarded as an enemy of religion. General Najibullah regularly quotes the Koran in his speeches and is shown in the official Kabul media making frequent visits to mosques.

The government also has been holding a year-long series of local elections and is drafting a new constitution as part of a campaign to broaden and legitimize the organs of its rule.

In addition, military violations of Pakistani territory by Soviet-led forces increased dramatically this year, and Pakistan blames the Afghan secret police for a wave of sabotage and terrorist bombings in the Pakistani provinces bordering Afghanistan.

Pakistan's two western provinces bordering Afghanistan always have been politically troublesome for the central government in Islamabad.

In Pakistan, these two provinces carry the main burden of the war by being host for what is the world's largest refugee population. Pathan and Baluch tribesmen have seen their economic prospects stagnate or decline as they compete with the Afghans for jobs, land and even water.

Cautious Pakistani officials delayed for several months a U.S. program of economic aid for the mujahidin and their supporters inside Afghanistan, while Afghan and Pakistani sources said Pakistan had held up the delivery of U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the guerrillas.

FAIR: *At Frankfurt, the Action Is Between the Lines*

(Continued from page 1)

strategies. Much of the selling takes place on trips or by phone, rather than at the fair, he said.

"You don't discover anything at the fair anymore," said Ghislaine Bavoillot, senior editor for home and leisure at Flammarion, a large, family-owned French publishing house. "When I first came here 15 years ago, that was what it was about. There was incredible suspense and tension. You were always worried that someone had found something. Now, because of better communications we all know what we're doing."

But coming to Frankfurt is essential for other reasons, Ms. Bavoillot said. For one, it is an inexpensive way to see dummies, mockups of books in progress, providing her with a good picture of trends in her area of interest.

Cost-effectiveness is also important to Times Books International of Singapore, said Shirley Hew, assistant general manager.

As Ms. Hew spoke, an elderly, Eastern European couple interrupted, asking if she was interested in a book on needlework.

"Distribution or publishing?" Ms. Hew said. "Publishing no, distribution maybe." The couple were seeking a publisher. They wandered away into the crowd.

Authors pushing their books are a rare sight in the international publisher's hall, but Ms. Hew said the incident illustrates what happens at the fair.

"It seems crazy, but three things ran instantly through my mind. Are needlework books the new, hot thing? What if someone else takes it? Have I seen anything like it?"

Cheap publicity is another major attraction of the fair, since 7,000 journalists roam the halls and hotels. The major news item this year was the announcement that Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, wrote his autobiography and managed to smuggle it to the West, where it will be published.

For Lynn Nesbit, senior vice president at International Creative Management in New York, her third Frankfurt Book Fair is important for "positioning." It is a bit easier, she conceded, when you are regarded by your peers as one of the top literary agents.

Sam Vaughn, head of the literary department of Random House Inc. said the Frankfurt Book Fair was most valuable as "an intense meeting ground of talk and ideas."

"There are two fairs, the visible and the invisible at Frankfurt," he said. "The visible fair is what the public sees in the booths. But what really matters are the books you don't see, books that are being written, books that are just completed and books that are just being talked about. What you see at Frankfurt is already old. The excitement for us is seeing what is coming one, two or five years down the road."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Swazi King Dismisses Prime Minister

MBABANE, Swaziland (AP) — Swaziland's king dismissed his prime minister Monday, removing Prince Bhekimpi and installing a former police official, Sotja Dlamini.

The 19-year-old King Mswati III, enthroned in April after several years of power struggles among Swaziland's ruling elite, did not give reasons for telling Bhekimpi to "go home and rest." Mr. Dlamini, standing in the crowd of 5,000 people that had been summoned for the king's announcement, appeared astonished as he was escorted to the king.

Mr. Dlamini, forced out of his job as head of the police intelligence unit during factional maneuvers two years ago, has been working as a personnel officer at a sugar plantation. He becomes the country's fourth prime minister since independence from Britain in 1968 and the first who is not a member of the royal family.

Bill to Fund CIA Is Sent to Reagan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate sent President Ronald Reagan a bill Monday that authorizes funds for the CIA and other intelligence agencies, but it also contains new restrictions against the agencies sought by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

The bill, adopted by voice vote, authorizes money for the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence-gathering operations in fiscal 1987. The final version of the bill was approved by the House of Representatives last week.

Although specific amounts and programs are classified, the bill bars the CIA from using secret funds to aid the rebels in Nicaragua, who are known as "contras." The amendment offered by Mr. Helms includes a requirement that intelligence findings be reviewed by more than one intelligence source. Officials have said this is already a commonplace practice.

House Weighs Delay on Arms Issues

Jim Wright

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Democratic leader, Jim Wright of Texas, said Monday that House leaders were considering delaying action on arms issues until next year to avoid endangering President Ronald Reagan's meeting this weekend with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Congress is trying to finish work on a spending bill that contains arms control provisions that Mr. Reagan opposes. The issues range from funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative to a House-initiated ban on most nuclear tests.

"We can find a way, at least for the time being," Mr. Wright said, that would allow the president "to go to summit without feeling he had been repudiated publicly by the Congress."

Pope Stresses the Role of the Clergy

ARS, France (AP) — Pope John Paul II devoted most of his third day in France on Monday to stressing the role of the clergy and trying to shore up the morale of the French church.

Throughout the day, John Paul paid homage to St. Jean-Marie Vianney, the patron saint of the world's parish priests who is known as the curé of Ars and whose life had a strong influence on the pope himself. He said that just as in the time of the curé, who in 1818 came to this village that had not seen a priest since the French revolution, the modern church's needs were "immense, pressing."

No. 2 Leader in Nigeria Is Dismissed

LAGOS (Reuters) — The second-ranking member of the Nigerian military government, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has been removed from his post, President Ibrahim Babangida said Monday.

General Babangida, speaking after a swearing-in ceremony at the headquarters of the government, said he had appointed Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, chief of the naval staff, to replace Commodore Ukiwe as chief of the general staff. He also announced the appointment of four new members to the policy-making Armed Forces Ruling Council and said he had accepted the request of the chief of police, Etim Inyang, to retire.

No reason was given for Commodore Ukiwe's dismissal. He was a member of the ruling Supreme Military Council in the government of Major General Mohammed Buhari, who was deposed by General Babangida in August 1985.

Japan to End Curbs on U.S. Tobacco

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that Japan had agreed to lift its curbs on U.S. tobacco imports.

Mr. Reagan said in a memorandum to the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, that Japan had agreed to suspend its 20-percent tariff on foreign tobacco and also end other discriminatory practices against tobacco imports.

Tobacco companies in the United States said that without a tariff and other curbs against imports, their sales in Japan could increase from the current $100 million a year to about $500 million a year in five years.

Framework Set for East-West Talks

VIENNA (AP) — Delegates from 35 countries reached a consensus Monday on the framework and rules for the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the third such gathering since the signing of the 1975 Helsinki accords.

The two previous conferences were held in 1977-78 in Belgrade, and from 1980 to 1983 in Madrid.

"The fact that we did not have to stop the clocks is a sign of the good atmosphere," a delegate said. He said the meeting accepted practically unchanged a compromise proposal on the agenda and rules of procedure, which was introduced Thursday by the neutral and nonaligned countries. The conference opens Nov. 4.

For the Record

- **John Rummings, an American arrested by East German authorities after he walked on the Berlin Wall on Saturday, was released later to the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin, his wife said Monday in Seattle.** *(UPI)*
- **Arianespace, the European space consortium, has signed a contract with Intelsat, the multination satellite-communications group, to launch its new-generation Intelsat VI F3 telecommunications satellite in November or December 1989, Arianespace said Monday.** *(Reuters)*
- **President Hussain Mohammed Ershad has banned any expression of opposition to Bangladesh's presidential election Oct. 15, with violators facing up to seven years in prison. The vote is being boycotted by opposition parties.** *(AP)*
- **Zambia and Zaire will discuss extending an oil pipeline linking Dar es Salaam and the Zambian copperbelt to the southern Zaire city of Lubumbashi, Zambian officials said Monday.** *(Reuters)*

Ideologically Split, High Court Faces Divisive Issues

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

Camera Press

William H. Rehnquist

WASHINGTON — With a new chief justice and a new member, the U.S. Supreme Court began its 1986-87 term Monday. The ideologically polarized high court has already agreed to hear 91 cases, including contentious issues such as racial disparities in death sentencing, job discrimination and the use of affirmative action.

One of the employment cases, on whether federal law bars granting special benefits to pregnant employees, has caused a deep split among feminists. Another involves discrimination against people with such diseases as tuberculosis and AIDS.

The Reagan administration has filed briefs in these and other cases in support of its conservative civil rights policies. It has opposed broad affirmative action plans, special benefits for pregnant employees and the use of federal law to combat discrimination against people infected with the virus that can cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

But Solicitor General Charles Fried's briefs so far this term seem generally less bold in tone than the last term, when the court firmly rejected his aggressive arguments for abandoning its protection of abortion rights and for outlawing affirmative action preferences.

The administration is keeping up the pressure on the lecture circuit, though. Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds recently made the most direct attack in many decades by a high-ranking official on a member of the court. He denounced Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. as reading "radical egalitarianism" and "liberal orthodoxy" into the Constitution.

President Ronald Reagan's elevation of William H. Rehnquist to be chief justice and of Antonin Scalia to become an associate justice capped the most determined effort by any administration in more than 40 years to entrench its ideology in the federal courts.

These changes may sharpen the court's ideological differences. Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia, two fervent conservatives with formidable intellects, will anchor the conservative wing. But they do not appear the have enough allies to produce any immediate shift in the court's voting patterns.

Here are some of the cases the court has agreed to review:

The Death Penalty

The court will hear arguments Oct. 15 in a sweeping challenge to alleged racial discrimination in the administration of the death penalty in Georgia and elsewhere.

The appeal, by a man sentenced to death for the murder of a white police officer in a robbery of an Atlanta furniture store in 1978, is based on statistics showing that in Georgia the killers of whites are far more likely to be sentenced to death than the killers of blacks.

Other studies have found similar disparities in other states. Opponents of capital punishment say this suggests that judges and jurors place a lower value on the lives of black victims than of white victims.

If accepted by the court, the defendant's argument that this "systematic bias" was unconstitutional would cast grave doubt on the death penalty as administered in many, perhaps all, of the 36 other states that have such laws.

Many experts, however, doubt the court would take such a step. It would amount to a virtual admission, with nearly 1,800 prisoners now on death row, that the court's elaborate efforts since 1972 to purge the death-sentencing process of racism and arbitrariness have failed.

Affirmative Action

The court has agreed for the first time to consider the legality of an affirmative action plan favoring women over men. Together with another case involving preferences for blacks, it may answer questions left open by three major rulings last term.

In those decisions the court endorsed limited racial preferences for members of minority groups in hiring, but only when "narrowly tailored" to redress past job discrimination. It said the effect of layoffs on identifiable employees was so severe that racial preferences in layoffs would rarely, if ever, be justified.

This term's cases involve promotions. One is an appeal by a veteran employee of Santa Clara County, California, a man, who asserted that a less-qualified woman had been promoted ahead of him to be a road dispatcher under a plan to increase the number of women promoted.

In another case, the Justice Department has urged the court to overturn as "plainly unconstitutional" a lower court order requiring that one black Alabama state trooper be promoted to a higher rank for each white promoted.

Another job rights case raises an issue that has become increasingly important as AIDS has spread: whether federal law bars discrimination against sick people who are, or are incorrectly thought to be, contagious.

The case grew out of a Florida school board's dismissal of a teacher who had tuberculosis, out of concern that she might infect her students.

The teacher sued under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which bars programs receiving federal money from discriminating against anybody with a disability who was "otherwise qualified."

Pregnancy Benefits

Confronting an issue that has produced a major split among feminists, the court will consider whether federal law bars preferential fringe benefits, including disability leave and guaranteed reinstatement, for pregnant employees.

While some feminists argue that employers should be required to accommodate women who have children, others say special treatment for pregnant employees revives sexist stereotypes and makes employers reluctant to hire women of child-bearing age.

The case involves a California law that requires employers to give as many as four months of unpaid leave to employees who are unable to work because of pregnancy, but not to other disabled employees. The question is whether this violates the federal Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978.

The federal law states that "women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes" as other people who are "similar in their ability or inability to work."

Court to Rule On Pamphlets In Airports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether the Los Angeles International Airport may prohibit religious groups from distributing literature inside its buildings.

The court said it will review a ruling that struck down such a ban saying the government-run airport's buildings "shall be limited to airport-related uses," while "sidewalk areas immediately outside the terminal facilities may be used for activities protected by the First Amendment."

In another case, the court ruled that individuals and groups have the proper legal standing to sue the government to force the revocation of the tax exemptions of the Roman Catholic Church, because of the church's anti-abortion lobbying and other political activity.

Police Raid Larouche Headquarters

The Associated Press

LEESBURG, Virginia — U.S. state and local law enforcement authorities raided the headquarters of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. on Monday as several LaRouche associates were indicted in an alleged nationwide credit card fraud scheme.

Mr. LaRouche, 64, is a political extremist who has announced he is running for president in 1988 as a Democrat.

While hundreds of officers searched for evidence at two office buildings used by LaRouche-affiliated organizations here, a U.S. grand jury in Boston returned a 117-count indictment alleging wire fraud, unauthorized use of credit cards, obstruction of justice and contempt of court.

The Justice Department alleged that LaRouche aides had forged credit card forms for amounts ranging from $45 to $2,500, using card numbers of people who subscribed to LaRouche magazines or contributed to his campaign.

Two corporations, three campaign committees and 10 LaRouche associates were named in the Boston indictment.

Mr. LaRouche's followers have run for office in hundreds of races around the country. His candidates gained widespread attention in April by winning Democratic nominations for lieutenant governor and secretary of state in Illinois.

Edward Spannaus, treasurer of Mr. LaRouche's presidential campaign, called the raids Monday a "political dirty trick," coming four weeks before the general election. Mr. Larouche could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the National Broadcasting Co. to collect more than $250,000 from Mr. LaRouche, who had unsuccessfully sued the network for libel.

A U.S. jury had ruled against Mr. LaRouche in the $150-million libel suit.

It also awarded $3 million to NBC, finding that Mr. LaRouche interfered with the network's business when his followers posed as aides to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and called NBC to cancel an interview it had arranged with the senator.

The award was reduced in subsequent court actions.

Flooding Recedes In Parts of U.S.; Rain Is Forecast

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Flooding that officials in Oklahoma and Illinois said was the worst in their histories was continuing Monday but floodwaters in those and three other Middle Western states had receded enough to allow the return of some of the estimated 45,000 people who were forced to flee their homes.

Water retreated in some parts of Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri and Oklahoma on Sunday, but rivers rose elsewhere in those states from flooding and in Texas, where there were storms.

The National Weather Service forecast scattered showers or thunderstorms Monday in southern Oklahoma, much of Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley.

Little rain fell Sunday across the central United States, which was deluged by up to two feet (60 centimeters) of rain in the past week. At least 10 deaths have been attributed to the floods and three persons were reported missing.

Prince Charles's Ex-Aide Dies

Reuters

LONDON — A former personal valet to Prince Charles has died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a friend said Monday. Stephen Barry, 37, who died over the weekend in a London hospital, left his post at Buckingham Palace in 1981.

U.S. Is Said to Plan Training For 'Contras' at Army Bases

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration is secretly preparing a major training program at U.S. Army bases for rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government, Newsweek magazine reported Monday.

U.S. Embassy officials in Honduras said that rebel officers and special weapons operators would be trained under the direction of U.S. advisers at bases in Georgia and North Carolina, the magazine reported.

The magazine said the weapons training would concentrate on Redeye anti-aircraft missiles, light artillery, transport planes and helicopters. It gave no further details.

The Reagan administration had previously been reported to be planning to send U.S. soldiers to Honduras to train the rebel commanders.

Congress approved $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras," on Aug. 15. The payments, of which $70 million is to be military aid, began Sept. 1.

The measure also lifted a congressional ban against covert activities against the Nicaraguan government.

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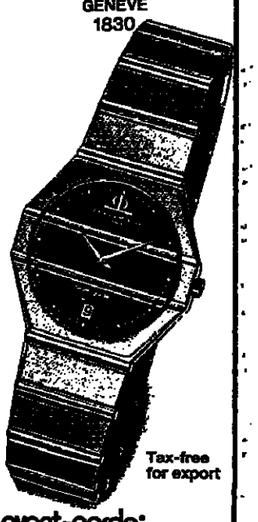

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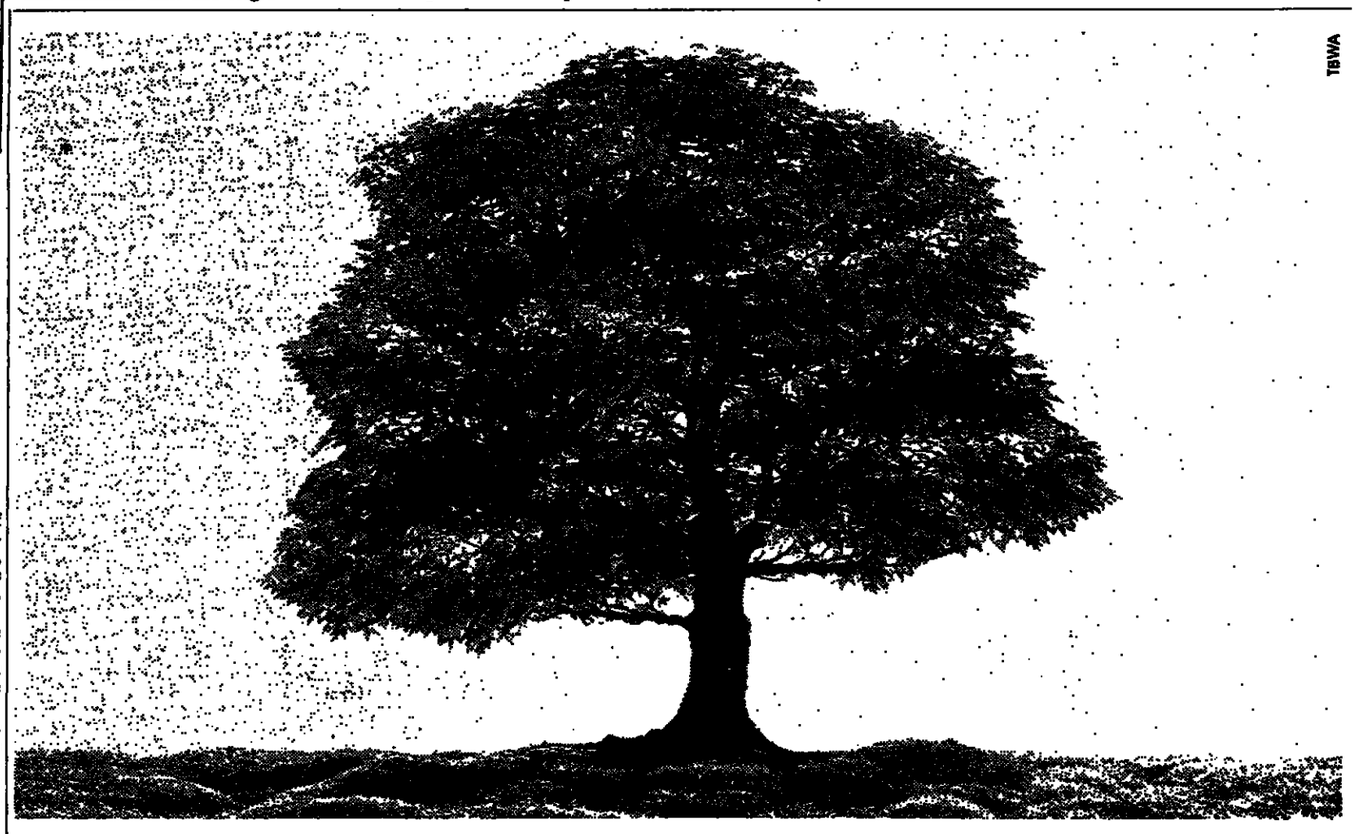

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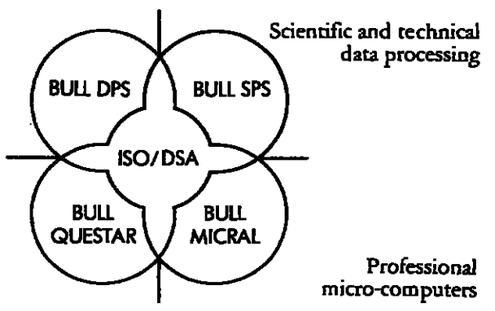

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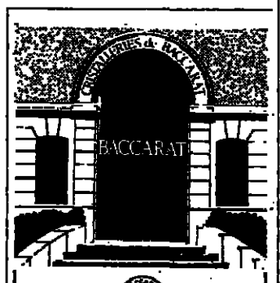

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Reagan Vows to Press Soviet On Rights Issue, Afghanistan

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, seeking to reassure his conservative critics, said Monday that he would press the issues of "Soviet human rights violations and military intervention" in regional conflicts when he meets with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Iceland on Saturday.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech to supporters at the White House, said, "It would be simply unthinkable for world leaders to meet in splendid isolation, even as the people of Afghanistan, Central America, Africa and Southeast Asia undergo terrible sufferings as a result of Soviet invasion or military intervention."

In a talk he said was addressed to domestic critics of the summit process, Mr. Reagan said the United States would continue "to play its historical role and assist those who struggle for world freedom."

The president sought also to downplay expectations that he and Mr. Gorbachev would reach an arms control agreement at the Reykjavik meeting, which he said was "not intended to be a signing ceremony or media event" but a planning session for a full-dress summit in the United States.

Most of his speech was addressed to answering the fears of some conservatives that he is too eager to reach an arms agreement and is ill-advised to hold a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev during a midterm election campaign.

As evidence that the Iceland meeting will involve realistic discussions of issues other than arms control, Mr. Reagan cited the comment of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, that Afghanistan should be discussed by the two leaders.

"I wish we saw any evidence that the Soviets had made a decision to get out," Mr. Reagan said.

■ SALT Move Considered

Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration has been considering whether to move up the date when the United States will exceed a limit in the 1979 strategic arms treaty, according to administration officials.

The officials declined to discuss the deliberations in detail or to say how they could be influenced by President Reagan's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

The United States will exceed a limit under the treaty when it equips a 131st bomber with cruise missiles, unless other systems are dismantled.

Administration officials said consideration had been given in recent weeks to carrying out that action as soon as Nov. 11, rather than in late December. They said the decision would turn on policy considerations rather than technical reasons.

Some government specialists maintain that a decision to move up the date could generate new tensions in Soviet-American relations just as both sides are showing flexibility on arms control.

But other government specialists say moving the date forward would show that the administration is prepared to take a firm stand on arms control issues and would increase its bargaining leverage.

The 1979 treaty, known as SALT-2, was signed by the United States but has not been ratified in Congress. Washington has informally observed its provisions.

President Reagan announced in May that the United States intended to exceed a treaty limit by the end of the year in response to what he said were Soviet breaches of the treaty. He said that the policy would be reviewed in the light of Soviet arms control policies and that the United States would remain in "technical observance" of the treaty for the time being.

Administration officials initially projected that the treaty limits would be breached in mid-November. But in August, administration officials said that for "technical reasons" the United States would not exceed the treaty limit until Dec. 22.

Congressional supporters of the treaty have sought to block the administration from breaching it and maintain that the treaty is in the American political and military interest.

The treaty sets a limit of 1,320 on the combined number of multiple-warhead missiles and bombers armed with cruise missiles. It is this limit that the United States will exceed if cruise missiles continue to be deployed on bombers and if other strategic systems, such as a Poseidon submarine, are not dismantled.

Israeli Planes Strike Targets in North Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Israeli warplanes raided northern Lebanon on Monday for the first time this year, hitting a remote Syrian-controlled area.

A spokesman for Syrian Nationalist Social Party in Lebanon said seven Israeli planes attacked three villages in the Akkar region "where Palestinians are located." He named the villages as Dahr Nassar, Qala'at al-Jawhariyeh and Birqayel, nine miles (15 kilometers) south of the Syrian border and 80 miles north of Beirut.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said targets included a two-story building used as a headquarters by Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Beirut Radio quoted a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as saying one person was wounded in the raid. "Such attacks are not unexpected," he said, adding, "We will retaliate against this treacherous aggression."

Iceland Awaits Superpower 'Invasion'

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Iceland is bracing, white-knuckled but thrilled, for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting Saturday and Sunday in Reykjavik, a seaside capital in the shadow of snow-capped mountains.

This nation of 240,000 people has been placed on something akin to a state of emergency to prepare for the session. The government issued an emergency decree Thursday and "seized" four of Reykjavik's largest hotels to house the official delegations from Washington and Moscow.

It has broadcast an appeal for Icelanders to eat at home next weekend so the hordes of foreigners can be fed.

Icelandair, the national airline, has called all vacationing pilots and flight attendants back to work and is adding 15 flights from the United States this week.

Two hundred and fifty Scandinavian doctors who were headed here next weekend have been persuaded to hold their convention in Scotland instead. A gathering of Scandinavian social workers will not come to Reykjavik but will go to Akureyri, in northern Iceland.

"Unfortunately, we had to kick them out to make room," said Sigurdur Helgason, president of Icelandair.

Despite the inconvenience and problems, the announcement Oct. 1 that the U.S. and Soviet leaders had chosen to meet in Reykjavik has brought a welling of national pride among Icelanders.

AP
Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson

"People here are excited," said Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson in an interview Friday. "It is an expression of faith and trust in Iceland and in the Icelandic people."

"Of course," the prime minister added, "some people here think that the magnitude of the invasion is greater than we would like to see."

That group may well include the parents of the 1,200 children in two Reykjavik schools who will get an unexpected 10-day vacation. The schools will serve as a press center for the 2,000 journalists expected to descend on the capital.

"It will be a real problem, since both parents in most families work," said Thora Kristin Jonsdottir, who teaches the Icelandic language in one of the schools. "But for me, it's a 10-day holiday."

The meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev does promise to bring a brief commercial boom to Reykjavik. Room rates have jumped by about 20 percent, back to their higher summer levels. Officials are warning hotels not to increase them further, hoping to prevent a bidding war for scarce accommodations.

Restaurants will be packed until the meetings end. Rental cars and taxi fleets have never been so busy, thanks partly to the U.S. Embassy, which has reserved 200 cabs. Inevitably, commemorative T-shirts and sweat shirts have already hit the streets, bearing the likenesses of the U.S. president and the Soviet leader.

■ Mrs. Reagan Won't Go

Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, said Monday that the first lady would not go to the meeting in Iceland, despite the surprise announcement that Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, would be there, United Press International reported from Washington.

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said the United States learned from Icelandic television that Mrs. Gorbachev would be in Reykjavik.

"We were surprised that Mrs. Gorbachev was coming," Mr. Speakes said. "It was our understanding that the meeting was to be limited" in numbers involved and "straightforward and businesslike."

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Europe Hopeful on U.S.-Soviet Talks

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — European political figures and commentators, assessing the latest twists in U.S.-Soviet relations, have emphasized hopes for easing tensions.

"Their very agreement to meet is evidence that a large measure of agreement has been reached," said John Keegan, the military correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in London, forecasting an accord on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Guardian, normally a bit to the left of center, suggested that such a reduction could be "on a quite drastic scale." The newspaper said in an editorial, "When all is said and done, both sides actively want and will make sacrifices to achieve a tangible result."

The Daily Mail, which usually backs the Conservative Party, praised both President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, for "their determination to overcome internal intrigues and opposition on their respective sides. Both need results."

A left-of-center West German daily took a similar line, calling the outcome of the negotiations over Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist eventually freed by Moscow, "a defeat for the hawks on both sides" and concluding, "Both superpowers have won."

A columnist in La Repubblica, a Rome newspaper, thought it was rather that neither superpower had permitted itself to lose.

Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, caustically dismissed the whole episode, expressing relief in Denmark that "the two world superpowers were able to overcome their stupidities in the Daniloff case."

> **'The two world superpowers were able to overcome their stupidities in the Daniloff case.'**
> — *Helmut Schmidt*

Bonn Coalition Slips in Elections In Lower Saxony

United Press International

HANOVER, West Germany — Less than four months before federal elections, the two parties in the national coalition government have lost ground in local and district elections in the West German state of Lower Saxony, officials said Monday.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, which leads the governing coalition, received 46 percent of the vote in the elections Sunday. That was 4.2 percent less than the Christian Democrats received five years ago in local and district elections.

The Free Democrats, the junior partner in the coalition, received 4.9 percent of the vote Sunday, down from the 6.4 percent they received in 1981.

The Social Democrats and the environmentalist Greens party received more votes Sunday than they did in the 1981 elections. The Social Democrats finished with 40.5 percent of the vote, compared to 36.9 percent in 1981, and the Greens climbed from 3.6 percent five years ago to 5.4 percent Sunday.

The federal elections are scheduled Jan. 25.

In Paris, however, Le Monde thought little could be accomplished at the meeting in Iceland. Both leaders, it suggested, wanted the meeting for domestic political reasons. Le Monde also expressed concern that the Soviet Union might start making "a habit of Daniloff-type operations." Le Matin, a Socialist daily, agreed that Mr. Reagan "paid dearly, very dearly for his meeting with Gorbachev."

No commentators seemed to accept the American assertion that the release of Mr. Daniloff, who was Moscow bureau chief of U.S. News & World Report, had been unconnected to the later departure from Washington of Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations who pleaded no contest to spying charges.

"The appearance is all, and the appearance is a straight exchange," The Times of London declared, reaching the verdict that "President Reagan is the clear loser."

The Daily Telegraph was unimpressed with the argument that Mr. Zakharov was actually exchanged for Yuri F. Orlov, the imprisoned rights activist in the Soviet Union. The newspaper reasoned: "What matters to the Soviet Union is that the ploy of arresting a journalist has accomplished its purpose, even if by a roundabout route."

In Madrid, the prevailing view appeared to be that the only justification for the terms of the Daniloff settlement was the possibility that it opened the way to a disarmament accord. Diario 16, a popular daily with an independent political stance, declared, "The Daniloff swap is reprehensible, but it is difficult to raise ethical objections over gestures that may facilitate the great goal of East-West dialogue."

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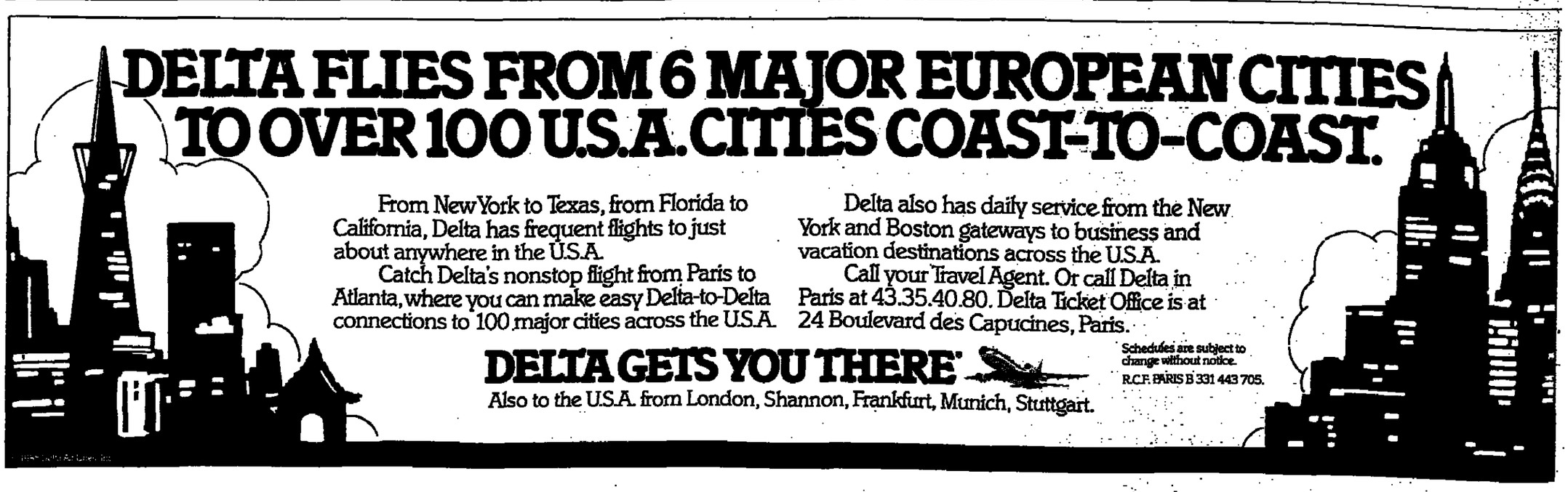

Syrian Aid On Terror Is Sought By Chirac

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ruled out Monday negotiations with those responsible for the recent wave of terrorist attacks here and publicly asked for Syria's help in curbing the terrorist groups in Lebanon and the Middle East that carried out the bombings.

Mr. Chirac also confirmed that his conservative government had asked Damascus for "support in controlling terrorist factions in Lebanon and the Middle East which the Syrians must be aware of, and on which they have better information than we do."

He made the disclosure in an interview on French radio.

A series of bomb explosions in Paris between Sept. 8 and Sept. 17 has left 10 persons dead and more than 160 wounded.

Responsibility for the attacks has been claimed by a group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners.

The group has demanded that France free from prison a suspected Lebanese terrorist leader, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, and two other convicted terrorists.

The French press reported last week that France's minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, had gone to Damascus for discussions with Syrian leaders in late September, but there was no official explanation for his trip.

Questioned about the visit, Mr. Chirac said Monday that the visit was "at the express request of the highest Syrian authorities."

He said that Mr. Aurillac had explained the French stance to Syria. Mr. Chirac characterized France's position as "a total refusal of any compromise and an unrestrained search for the killers, their accomplices and those who manipulate them."

He said he was personally persuaded that the family of Mr. Abdallah "has basic responsibility" for the bombings. But, he added, there were "certainly accomplices, and notably internal French complicity."

French officials have previously said they suspected Middle Eastern countries of having aided the Abdallah family. While officials have privately mentioned Iran and Syria as suspects, most have refused to say this publicly.

As Mr. Chirac was giving his interview, Islamic Jihad, the pro-Iranian extremist group, said in a communiqué that it was willing to trade three French hostages for 17 men convicted in Kuwait of bombings and terrorist activity there.

In Beirut, Islamic Jihad sent to a Western news agency a typed statement proposing the trade and videotapes that showed Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine and Jean-Paul Kauffman.

The communiqué was believed to be the first time that Islamic Jihad had publicly linked the freedom of French hostages to that of the 17 men being held in Kuwait.

The 17 men in prison in Kuwait, who include Iraqis and a Lebanese, were convicted in March 1984 of having carried out a series of bomb attacks in the sheikdom in December 1983. Six persons were killed in the attacks.

Kuwait has repeatedly rejected appeals for their release.

In the tape, the French hostages complained that the French government had "abandoned" them and were giving their families only "empty promises."

Mike Theiler/Reuters

Jacques Chirac during a radio interview Monday.

A U.S. Town Mourns for Roller Rink With a Heart

By Michael Winerip
New York Times Service

LEVITTOWN, New York — Since the early days of Levittown, a boy or girl with nothing definite going on for Friday night has been known to head straight for the roller rink.

"The hottest guys are here," said 16-year-old Michelle Miller.

Janet Leone met her first boyfriend at the Levittown Roller Skating rink. What a place on a Friday night — a rink 200 feet long (60 meters), crammed with up to 1,750 kids.

Many a Levittown girl smoked her first cigarette at that rink, got her first kiss in the parking lot behind that rink.

Janet and her girlfriends would skate until they spotted some cute boys and then circle in front of them.

"Then you fall down," Janet said, "and they have to pick you up."

But cute boys are not the whole story. Everyone knows that to be a teen-ager, you have to do exactly the opposite of what your parents do, and yet from its very beginning in 1955 the roller rink has attracted skaters of all ages.

Little children from Gardiners Avenue Elementary School skate here the third Monday of each month; hundreds of adults skate to live organ music three nights a week.

Always, the rink has made a profit. So when word spread last month that America on Wheels, the owner, was closing it down and selling it to Rockbottom, a discount drugstore chain, there was shock in Levittown, a planned residential community that was founded in 1947.

Claire Kohut's paper boy spotted her roller skates in the front hall and said, "You skate, Mrs. Kohut? What are we going to do about the rink closing?"

People here say it is as if you had put Levittown on an operating table, cut out its heart and replaced it with a discount drugstore.

No one is sadder than George Petrone, the rink's manager for 29 years. On a Friday night after the announcement a floor guard dressed in the traditional maroon cap and vest stood by Mr. Petrone's door and told visitors: "Mr. Petrone's heartbroken in the office. He can't come out right now."

Sunday, it was the same. "Excuse me," Mr. Petrone said. "I'm crying."

He started in roller skating 45 years ago, fastening old-model skates to shoes, and worked his way up to manager of Levittown, flagship of the America on Wheels chain. It was his policy to always wear a suit jacket and tie to the arena.

He believed in running a tight rink, and if young people were caught drinking, Mr. Petrone held them in the office until their parents came.

"I hated calling the police," he said. "They were 99 percent good kids."

One recent Friday night, girls with punk haircuts and Madonna gloves and boys in leather jackets and earrings were raising their hands, hoping that Mr. Petrone would choose them to take part in a contest.

There were 1,238 teen-agers, and Mr. Petrone knew they would roller skate right over him if he did not take a firm stand.

"I won't pick anyone who's not standing behind the rail," he said, and they moved back.

"Mr. Petrone lets us get away with murder," said Stephanie Maggiore, a regular, "but God help us if we do something wrong. Isn't that right, Stuie?"

"That's right," said her friend, Stu Schantz.

Last year, when Mr. Petrone needed heart surgery, 50 regulars of all ages from the rink showed up at the hospital to cheer him up, although they were not permitted into the intensive care unit.

"No I don't know what I'm going to do now," Mr. Petrone told visitors. "I had hoped to retire from this rink."

A priest who has had 25 operations told Mr. Petrone that skating at the Levittown rink had helped keep him alive. A widow said she did not know what she would do now, she was too old to take up dancing.

Elio Franco thanked Mr. Petrone for being kind to his retarded son, Alan, a regular skater.

"Sometimes Alan gets so excited about skating, he'll call the rink 10 or 15 times a day, and your people always take his situation into consideration," Mr. Franco said.

Craig Miller, 34, who grew up poor and, as a boy, often did not have the admission price, thanked Mr. Petrone for the times he was let in free.

The adults said they would go to the county supervisors to see if anything could be done; the teen-agers circulated petitions. Everyone asks Mr. Petrone if there is any chance for the rink.

"There's no chance," said Marvin Facher, an owner of America on Wheels. Mr. Facher said that while Levittown was the most profitable of the chain's eight rinks, rising real-estate prices made its lot prime land.

"The real estate must be used to its highest and best value," he said.

Adults seemed to understand this.

"It's a sin," said Jimmy Bush, 42, who met his wife, Cathy, at the rink years ago. "But that's business. I understand how business works."

The young are less forgiving.

"This really rots," said Michelle Miller. "How can they do this to us?"

Michelle and her friends think there is something wrong when everyone in the country is screaming about young people on drugs, but no one can do anything about killing a roller rink.

Storm Kills 11 in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — Heavy rain and high winds struck the Manila area Monday, disrupting transport, closing schools and businesses and forcing thousands to flee. At least 11 persons were killed, the Red Cross said.

Officer Bars Black Embassy Worker, Shoves U.S. Consul in Johannesburg

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A white policeman barred a black South African employee of the U.S. embassy from an airport lounge, and then pushed the American consul general who protested the treatment, it was reported Monday.

The Johannesburg newspaper Business Day said the incident occurred Saturday during the departure of the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, who left the country after serving there four years.

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement: "We very much regret the incident."

President Ronald Reagan has nominated Edward J. Perkins as Mr. Nickel's replacement. If his nomination is confirmed by the U.S. Senate, Mr. Perkins will become the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

The U.S. Embassy statement said the incident at the airport had been discussed with local officials, but added, "We believe it does not reflect the attitude of responsible airport authorities or representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs' Office of Protocol, who have consistently been helpful to the embassy."

The embassy employee was identified as Vusi Zwane, a black South African working for the U.S. Information Service. Police said he was prevented from entering a room where Mr. Nickel was giving a television interview because he did not have authorization.

The police headquarters in Pretoria said Mr. Nickel had been asked whether Mr. Zwane should be admitted; and replied that he did not know the man and did not want to speak to him.

Mr. Zwane protested the refusal of the policeman to admit him, saying the only reason he was stopped was because he was a black South African, the paper said. According to the article, he tried to pass his tape recorder to Ken Brown, the consul general, but the policeman grabbed it and said it was not allowed.

Mr. Brown told the policeman that Mr. Zwane was an embassy employee, but the policeman refused to let the employee enter, and Mr. Brown told him, "I think you are extremely rude," the article said.

The policeman, who refused to identify himself, "then pushed Brown through the VIP lounge door and slammed it in his face," the article said.

In other developments, the government reported Monday that an army vehicle had detonated a land mine near the border with Mozambique, wounding six soldiers, and that three blacks had been killed in unrest in black townships.

A government spokeswoman said the land mine was believed to have been planted by guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress.

The explosion occurred on a dirt road in the KaNgwane tribal "homeland," a spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information said at a news conference in Pretoria.

■ Moderate Party Is Formed

Black clerics and township council members announced Monday the formation of a moderate, multiracial South African political grouping, the United Christian Conciliation Party, Reuters reported.

Its co-president, Bishop Isaac Mokoena, said the party was opposed to violence and racism.

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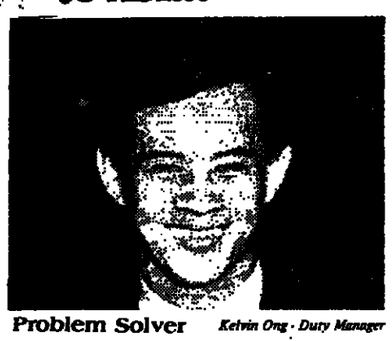

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International Herald Tribune
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Nothing Much Happened

Bankers are a sociable tribe, and there is a long tradition behind the display of sumptuous glad-handing that went on in Washington throughout last week. Annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have become a ritual attracting finance ministers, central bankers and commercial bankers by the hundreds and thousands. Last week's gathering is the direct descendant of the fairs in the late Middle Ages at which Europe's bankers met in open fields to settle accounts, trade gossip and appraise the credit of the world's monarchs. The invention of the stretch limousine has changed the style of the occasion, but not its spirit.

Did anything actually happen at this year's meetings? You would have to say that the crucial event of the week, for the financial world, was elsewhere — in New York, where Mexico and its bankers arrived at a satisfactory agreement on the next round of loans. It meant that the creditors from the rich countries and the debtors among the poor countries were continuing to work together cooperatively. That was the message for which the financiers in Washington were anxiously waiting.

But if no great decisions were taken, many sensible things were said about shared responsibilities for keeping the world's economy on track. Some of them were in President Reagan's speech; he came to office full of doubts and suspicions about the IMF and the World Bank, but has turned into an articulate supporter. Four years of dealing with the Latin debts has given his administration much opportunity to reflect that there are many things that no government can risk leaving to the blind and often brutal workings of the market.

This year's meeting was another stage in the process by which the world is adjusting to the enormous growth in international commerce in the past two decades. Since the mid-1960s, exports and imports have quadrupled, rising almost twice as fast as the world's GNP. For most countries that has made foreign trade much more important than ever before, and has generated international flows of money on a scale that in the 1960s would have been inconceivable. Political attitudes and practices are only now catching up with that reality.

The World Bank and the IMF are still adjusting to the enormous influence they now exercise. Nothing dramatic happened at this year's meetings, but since drama in finance usually means trouble, that was just as well. These institutions work in a field in which success means preventing surprises.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

End Grain Subsidies

Should American taxpayers subsidize Soviet grain purchases? A year ago the idea would have been outrageous, but not in this election year. With control of the Senate in doubt, President Reagan bowed to farm state pressure and agreed to subsidies.

Then other wheat exporters bettered the 15 percent discount the White House offered. The Russians bought the better deals, converting their economic embarrassment into U.S. diplomatic embarrassment. President Reagan ends up with frayed relations with America's food-exporting allies.

As if to accentuate the miscalculation, South Africa piled on crudely by warning farm state senators that it would avenge sanctions by halting purchases of American grain. Neither South Africa nor President Reagan seems to understand that grain is fungible. A purchase from Argentina, for example, instead of from the United States, does not change total world demand or the price and marketability of the U.S. crop. Perhaps these dreary experiences will finally jolt the administration into abandoning a self-defeating agricultural policy.

The United States produces more and cheaper grain than any other country. How could this great asset be turned into a source of friction within the Western alliance — and a $30 billion drag on the federal budget? In the mid-1970s, poor harvests and small fish catches drove world grain prices through the roof. American farmers responded by bidding up the price of land, assuming hundreds of billions in mortgage debt. Thus thousands of highly productive farms that could turn a profit in the leanest years were transformed into high-cost investments. The high prices also encouraged food-importing countries to invest more in agriculture to become self-sufficient. Once cleared and improved, their new lands were bound to erode the U.S. export advantage.

A sensible America would then have hunkered down and let low crop prices push marginal acreage out of production and force hopelessly indebted farmers into bankruptcy reorganization. Instead, Congress guaranteed farm prices high enough to keep virtually all farmers on the land. And by acting as buyer of last resort in an open world market, the government inadvertently assumed the burden of subsidizing food produced everywhere.

Last year, Congress acknowledged the folly of subsidizing foreign prices. A new law is replacing price supports with support for farmers' income. When completed, this change will let exporters dump harvests at whatever price the market will bear. But Uncle Sam's Subsidy Machine will churn on, paying U.S. farmers tens of billions to harvest crops that no one would buy at unsubsidized prices.

The faint hope now is that, after the election, the cost of subsidies and foreign embarrassment will push the administration to reform. The European Community has agreed to discuss reducing subsidies to its farmers, who are protected even more generously. That would help shore up world prices and relieve some of the burden on American taxpayers. But it is only a small step toward the only wise solution: Let markets, not governments, determine the output and income of farmers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Meeting to Sift the Issues

The Daniloff affair confirms the worst doubts about the integrity of the Soviet system. And granted, some of the sobering lessons are relevant to larger issues such as arms control. But nonnegotiation is not the answer. A refusal by the United States to communicate at all is likely to heighten doubt and tension rather than diminish them. The issue is not whether dialogue is worthwhile. Rather, it is how dialogue can be made constructive. That President Reagan has been able to see this and take the Daniloff affair in stride is to his credit.

On medium-range missiles, there is room for compromise. For the Soviets have dropped their earlier insistence that no U.S. missiles be based in Europe, and that the sizes of British and French national forces be limited. Also, the Soviets have made some cuts in their own arsenal. Further progress on the issue of medium-range missiles can be made, and this could open up new opportunities for later discussions.

As a preparatory meeting, the Reykjavik mini-summit will not be accompanied by the usual fanfare that has become the stuff of summitry. There will be no grand signing ceremony at the end, nor any concrete agreements. But if it enables the superpowers to sift through and select issues on which there is potential for mutual accommodation, it will make a full-fledged summit worth looking forward to. And in so doing, it will serve its purpose.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Precisely how many intermediate-range missiles the Soviets have trained on Western Europe is occasionally but not seriously disputed. A reliable Western tally has 336, most of them "mirved," that is, with three warheads apiece. If the NATO disposition were to be completed there would be 572 single-warhead missiles pointing the other way. A reduction of these grotesque totals is now in prospect, either in Reykjavik or at a subsequent plenary summit. If the prospect vanishes through the endeavors of arms lobbyists, the consequences will be serious, for in arms control it can be worse to have tried and failed than not to have tried at all.

Supposing some reduction is achieved, where does that leave the two alliances? The answer is both diplomatic and military. Diplomatically there will have been a pronounced shift, which probably began at the recent Stockholm conference on security in Europe. An agreement under the belt is a powerful incentive not only to go for more agreements but to downgrade the rhetorical competition which is itself half the cause of the tension in recent years. Militarily, though, the situation reverts closer, but not entirely, to what it was before the Soviets began to install SS-20s and NATO responded with its twin-track policy of 1979. It still needs an imaginative leap to see the strategic totals diminished and, on Mr. Gorbachev's program, eliminated by 1999.

— The Guardian (London).

As Resilient as Cockroaches

The Reagan administration, pressing its luck after what it calls a successful anti-drug campaign involving U.S. troops in Bolivia, has begun to discuss similar deployments with other South American nations. Such raids create political turmoil for poor, drug-producing nations like Bolivia that will continue long after U.S. troops are gone. The loss of profits from the cocaine trade has intensified the political problems of President Victor Paz Estenssoro. It is no surprise that he wants substantial U.S. financial and military aid as payment for allowing the raids. The same case would be made by Colombia, Peru and Ecuador.

Once the U.S. helicopters and troops leave, what is to keep the cocaine traders from starting over? If there is one thing that the illegal drug traders have shown over the years, it is that they are as resilient and as quick to adapt to new surroundings as cockroaches. There are simply too many incentives — cultural as well as financial — for poor foreign peasants to grow coca, or marijuana, or the poppies that produce heroin. The real key to stopping illegal drugs is to persuade the prosperous consumers of the industrialized world not to use them.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-861061 6. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

'Hold it! We haven't quite got a handle on this yet.'

Moscow: Growls in the Wings

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Ever since Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader in March 1985, a new détente with the United States, including an agreement to stop the nuclear arms race, has been the primary objective of his foreign policy. Why, then, was the American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff arrested in Moscow on Aug. 30?

Two fashionable explanations are implausible. One has it that by arresting a Soviet physicist at the United Nations, Gennadi Zakharov, the FBI witlessly triggered a knee-jerk retaliation by Soviet authorities who did not foresee the furor it would cause. Far more likely, the jailing of an American journalist was calculated to provoke a major political scandal.

The other implausible explanation is that Mr. Gorbachev contrived Mr. Daniloff's arrest as an excuse to cancel the Washington summit planned at his Geneva meeting with Mr. Reagan. But why would he sabotage his own pro-détente policy, which is an integral part of his campaign for internal reform and on which he has built much of his prestige?

As with several previous incidents in U.S.-Soviet relations, we may never know the full Zakharov-Daniloff story. But we can begin by placing the decision to arrest Mr. Daniloff in the context of ongoing Soviet politics, which is the scene of intense conflict.

It is evident to me after several visits to Moscow, the most recent of them last month, that Mr. Gorbachev's reformist proposals in domestic policy, from economics to culture, arouse strong opposition. He still lacks the power to impose his policies or to disregard oppositionist opinion. The same is true in foreign policy.

Indeed, if we view the period from the prelude to last year's Geneva summit to Mr. Zakharov's arrest through Soviet eyes, it has been a year of major Soviet overtures and concessions met by a succession of American "rebuffs and provocations."

In August 1985, Mr. Gorbachev announced a Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and on deployment of European missiles. Washington responded by inflating a minor "spy dust" incident into a threat to the November summit and by accelerating nuclear testing. Mr. Gorbachev then dropped his demand that the "star wars" program be on the summit agenda, but as the two leaders arrived in Geneva someone made public the letter from Caspar Weinberger to Mr. Reagan objecting to virtually any arms control agreement.

The pattern continued after Geneva, amid expectations of another summit. Between January and July, Mr. Gorbachev extended his test moratorium; made concessions on European and Asian missiles; abandoned opposition to on-site treaty verification and to star wars research; offered to reduce offensive nuclear weapons unilaterally in return for a U.S. extension of the 1972 ABM treaty; announced a symbolic reduction in Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

During those same months the Reagan administration ordered a large reduction in the Soviet UN mission in New York; sailed U.S. warships into Soviet waters; linked U.S. military actions against Nicaragua and Libya to Soviet "support" for those countries; decided to give advanced anti-aircraft missiles to the Afghan rebels; repudiated the 1979 SALT provisions; threatened to jettison the ABM treaty; continued to test nuclear devices for its star wars program. Nonetheless, on Aug. 18, Mr. Gorbachev again extended the Soviet moratorium on testing.

Imagine the political charges against a pro-détente president who persisted in concessions to the Kremlin despite such "provocations." No clamorous accusations have been leveled publicly against Mr. Gorbachev, but by midsummer high-level objections were increasingly evident in the media. In particular, military officials hinted ominously that his "dangerous illusions" about America were seriously threatening Soviet national security. Several officials publicly referred to "different options" from Mr. Gorbachev's continuation of the moratorium, a sure sign of sharp protests behind the scenes.

Then came Mr. Zakharov's jailing by U.S. authorities, who wildly exaggerated his activities.

There are two possible explanations of what followed. Either an opposition group seized the opportunity to arrest Mr. Daniloff in order to force an end to Mr. Gorbachev's policy of conciliation. Or, confronted with a demand that he finally reciprocate in a tough manner, Mr. Gorbachev had to authorize the action.

That Mr. Daniloff may have been arrested without Mr. Gorbachev's knowledge cannot be ruled out. Similar actions against a Soviet leader's policy have been taken before. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's remark that Mr. Gorbachev saw the Daniloff dossier only after the arrest suggests that possibility, as does the effort by Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze to find a face-saving way out of the crisis.

Elements of the Zakharov-Daniloff affair may remain mysterious, but one lesson is clear. Given the existence of powerful opposition in Washington and in Moscow to better relations, only two equally determined leaders will ever find a political way out of the nuclear arms race. For too long, that kind of leadership has been present only in Moscow.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.

Beijing: Self-Absorbed on the Superpower Sidelines

By Flora Lewis

BEIJING — The impending Soviet-American mini-summit puts China on the sidelines for the time being, and officials here indicate that it is just fine with them. All foreign policy now derives from the central focus on economic development, which means China is looking for enough stability and peace in the world not to complicate its efforts.

That does not mean overlooking Chinese security interests — such as reduction of Soviet SS-20s in Asia if there is an East-West deal on medium-range missiles. But gone is the old Maoist conviction that war between America and the Soviet Union is inevitable and could be advantageous. The new basic premise, according to what amounts to the government's policy-planning staff, is that Soviet-U.S. relations will stay on a bumpy course to the end of this century, sometimes up and sometimes down but without a direct clash.

China's cautious response to renewed Soviet overtures can be read as a consequence of this assessment, allowing China to seek what help it can get from anywhere and hedging against either too sharp a superpower break or too close a U.S.-Soviet engagement. Beijing is definitely the third side of the emerging global geopolitical triangle, and if anybody is going to have a chance to play a "China card," it will be Beijing itself.

A year or so ago, East European sources say, Soviet China-watchers warned Moscow that Beijing was trying to drive a wedge through Warsaw Pact relations. Evidently, Beijing has now sufficiently reassured the Russians for them to endorse a parade of East European Communist Party leaders to China, as a means toward China's return to a special place in the world Communist movement.

But both Russians and Chinese say that "never again" will there be a close alliance, as in the 1950s, and the Chinese continue to charge the Kremlin with "hegemonism," that is, expansionist ambitions. But this should be understood to leave room for some rapprochement ideology, depending on how the Russians choose to view Chinese reforms.

It can be useful for the domestic plans of China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, if Moscow refrains from criticizing his highly unorthodox moves, which he justifies on the grounds that Marxism is not rigid but leaves lots of room for innovation. That helps him refute both Chinese resistance to reform and would-be American supporters who join in the claim that China is edging toward capitalism. At this stage, Moscow seems less worried than might have been expected about changes in China that go very far beyond anything Mikhail Gorbachev has advertised for his country.

The Russians, in conversations, emphasize the similarities in the two reform programs — the drive for modernization with the use of science and technology, the push for efficiency with a greater injection of human energy, the need to decentralize parts of the planning apparatus and spark up management. The Chinese emphasize the differences — their willingness to admit, up to a point, the free market as a means of control and a measurement of economic success, their search for foreign finance to bring know-how.

Given the zigzags of Chinese policies, the avowed colossal "mistakes" and the low level from which China is starting, it may be that the Russians feel that something will come along to save them from the ideological challenge of a great Chinese success before they have to take it too seriously.

But Chinese people high and low in more than one part of the country say that things are better now than they have ever been since the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Deng's course has inspired great new hopes, and it does look irreversible despite blockages that are bound to arise in such a giant, far-flung social machine as China.

How fast China can move toward its goals of development, and what social and psychological price that will exact, cannot of course be foreseen. But there can no longer be any question of the direction in which it is moving; nor does it seem that the leadership underestimates the difficulties. That is to Beijing's advantage. Not having pretended it knows exactly what to do, the leadership can adjust and trim sails when needed as its doctrine of "trial and error" permits.

Meanwhile, the 42-million-member Communist Party remains in firm control. The Russians can count on the Chinese clinging to the pieces of the Revolution. The Americans can count on the Chinese clinging to the pieces of independent development. This makes a difference as Mr. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan prepare to face each other.

The New York Times.

France in the Near East: Nothing Left to Be Done in Lebanon

By Michel Jobert

The writer is a former French foreign minister.

PARIS — Last month, when France was shaken by a series of bombing attacks, she made it clear that she would not bow to the pressure of terror. Public opinion naturally has directed its anger against the authors of the crimes. But the time has come to ask the question: Why?

It is evident, first, that France has an active policy in the Near East. This being so, we should not be surprised that she has encountered the realities of that region as they are today: a region ravaged by war, dismembered by the intervention of the great powers and by the social and religious passions that are endemic to the Arab world. This is not new, but too many Westerners are reasoning as if they were not aware of it.

It is also evident that France since 1967, having recognized the global importance of the Arab world at the instigation of de Gaulle, has been determined to conduct policy toward the region according to her own lights and in keeping with her vocation as a great power. This determination is praiseworthy, coming as it did after the upheaval caused by the Algerian war and the decline of the French Community. This is what has shaped public attitudes in France since 1962.

This policy of consideration and even friendship for the Arab world has been progressing despite criticism and pressures from European and American allies and the annoyance of the Soviets. The goal was peace through the joint development of the countries more or less directly bordering on the Mediterranean.

Note that I am using the term *Near* East. The reality covered by this label has been changing over the years.

On the one hand we have been pretentious and careless enough to install our armed men and our uniforms in the region. We should have avoided this at all times even though we were asked to do it. UNIFIL, multinational intervention forces, *casques blancs* were so many disastrous experiences. On the other hand we wanted to "save our soul by saving Lebanon," a country that was stabbing itself to death. In the process we were taken in tow by American-Israeli policy which had entirely different goals and still does. The result was that we lost our ability to work for peace; and now we are forced to lower our flag. These facts must be stated relentlessly.

In the easternmost Arab country, Iraq, our economic and technical contributions were in keeping with our overall objectives until 1980. But after the Gulf war erupted, our military support for Iraq assumed dimensions that went far beyond our policy. Militarily, Iraq is the concern of the Soviet Union, as is Syria; and the two regimes hate each other. In addition, and this is recent, we got it into our heads to establish "normal relations" — at what price? — with the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, which has no such relations with any Arab state — not even, probably, Sunnite Libya.

Lacking the power to tangle with the big Soviet and American satans, the Khomeini regime chose France for the role of the little satan eminently suited as a target for combative gestures meant to impress Arabs.

Enormous forces are at work in Asia and Africa. Today these forces take the place of that wave which crested in Bandung 30 years ago, in 1955, and submerged the appearances of imperialism while leaving its hidden reality intact. Now the assault has resumed. And thus it is not the disorder that is important in Lebanon. What is important is the fact that Islam in its Asian form, manipulated by the Iranian clergy, has established itself on the Mediterranean coast for the first time.

Asian Islam is mobilizing against the West and against the Arabs themselves the passions of the uprooted populations for whom terrorism is a means of war that is within reach.

The states of the Near East — Egypt, Israel, Syria and others — are fragile and threatened. No one can safely predict their future. The Western powers should impose peace on them instead of fanning their ambitions and quarrels. Israel has proposed a "Marshall Plan" for the development of its neighbors. It is time for the Israelis to begin to harness the support they enjoy in the West for this purpose, instead of feeding the logic of war which the hostility of the Arabs has forced upon them.

France, as of now, has nothing left to do in Lebanon, even if this wrings our hearts. Christians fight Christians, Moslems fight Moslems and both fight each other. The small number of Frenchmen that stayed on are potential hostages and victims.

French ships and planes should cease to stop in Beirut. The United Nations with its UNIFIL is discredited; we should part company with that pitiful enterprise. Arabs must cease to believe that putting pressure on Europeans is the best and least dangerous way to get at Americans.

France should not be surprised by the consequences that its ambiguous interventions in the Near East have provoked. She must probe into the causes of terrorism, if only to see more clearly. She must militate in favor of peace between Palestinians and Israelis by persuading her American ally, which holds the key to Near East peace. She must convince herself that she has no power over the tremors that rock the Arab and Islamic worlds or over the conflict between Persians and Arabs.

Mr. Jobert wrote this comment for the International Herald Tribune.

A Revised Role Will Require Balance and Modesty

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — With no bombs in Paris in almost three weeks, the debate on terrorism has given way to a more basic debate on the validity of France's policies in the Middle East.

The Middle East has traditionally been a region of French interest and influence. Britain's junior partner as a former colonial power in the region, France was humiliated at the end of World War II when Britain kicked it out of Syria and Lebanon. In 1956, during the Suez crisis, both France and Britain were humiliated when the dual veto of the superpowers exposed the anachronistic character of such a colonial venture in the region.

Excessive ambitions, such as those demonstrated in 1956, were too often accompanied by a tradition of unbalanced stances. During the Fourth Republic, the Algerian War pushed France into an overly close relationship with Israel. Once rid of the Algerian albatross, France under de Gaulle sought to restore its influence in the Arab world, a prerequisite for achieving a global influence in the Third World. From an unbalanced pro-Israeli position it shifted to an equally unbalanced pro-Arab one.

Curtailing its special relationship with Israel, France after 1967 became the first country in Europe to establish a special relationship with the Arab world, providing it with military assistance that had previously benefited mainly Israel.

After 1973, another factor, oil, reinforced the pro-Arab dimension of French policy. While defending the principle of Israel's right to exist, France leaned as far as possible in the direction of the Arab world. Under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing it stressed the centrality of the Palestinian national question, and after 1977 it maintained a policy of reserve and aloofness to the peace process begun by Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. It gathered support in the European Community, symbolized by the joint Venice declaration of June 1980. But this show of European unity failed to influence events in the Middle East. Like a Greek chorus, Europe commented on events rather than act.

France's rapprochement with Iraq in the mid-1970s was intended to ensure oil supply. This also had the advantage of fostering a Western presence in a country that had seemingly become too dependent on the Soviets. An elegant Kissingerian division of labor between the French in Baghdad and the Americans in Tehran did not survive the fall of the shah in 1978 and the ensuing military ambitions of President Saddam Hussein.

Compromise led to the choice of France as a target of terrorists.

A policy designed to provide security in energy led by a series of unwanted steps to a situation of physical insecurity, first for French forces in Lebanon and then for French citizens on French soil, as waves of Shiite fundamentalism reached out of the Lebanese quagmire.

It was in Lebanon that the contradiction between ambitions and capabilities proved most devastating. The French, like other external actors, Westerners and Arabs alike, were incapable of curbing the violence in Beirut. Meanwhile, terror came to the streets of Paris as the Middle East exported less oil and more violence.

French policy in the Middle East has suffered from a lack of modesty, balance and firmness. Paris should have refused to listen to the seductive call of such sirens as the Palestinians, who flattered it into playing a role that did not fit its means. By trying to seduce France and Europe, these forces, aware of France's limited capabilities, merely wanted to exert indirect pressure on the United States.

This lack of modesty, this tendency to overestimate national means and underestimate the seriousness of challenges, was aggravated by a manipulative diplomacy that too often used shrewdness to veil capitulation, and led to such inglorious meetings as the one in Crete between Moammar Gadhafi and François Mitterrand. The proclaimed need to maintain contact with radical elements of the Arab world led too often to a policy of compromise, which had an important role in the choice of France as a target of terrorists.

A lack of balance has consistently prevented France in the 1970s from playing an efficient role as a potential mediator between Israel and the Arab countries. President Mitterrand moved toward a more balanced stance with his trip to Jerusalem, but this initiative was marred by the rapid degeneration of Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of 1982, which monopolized France's energy and resources in the region.

Recent events at least have the merit of opening the debate on France's role in the Middle East. It is symbolic that at the very moment when France seems bogged down in the Middle East, it is capable of showing decisive influence in French-speaking Africa, calming down an aborted coup in Togo. But the Middle East is not Africa. The stakes are much higher and the military means involved incomparable.

The present debate on France's Middle East policy has had the merit of breaking a taboo. The British process of disentanglement from the Middle East may have had negative consequences for the West, but it had positive results for the British. France should not abandon the Middle East, but should seek a new role based on clarity, balance and modesty.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Ticker Syllogism'

NEW YORK — The New York World says: "Our neighbor the 'Sun' has proved how the Administration's unsympathetic attitude toward corporations is ruining the country. It demonstrated this by printing the comparative market quotations of 20 stocks on Jan. 8 and on Sept. 26, and 'Oh! what a fall, my countrymen!' If the United States were a stock-jobbing syndicate instead of a nation of sober, saving, hard-working, productive men and women, such a decline of $860,000,000 on these 20 stocks would mean that it was on the path of bankruptcy. But the United States earns its money by work and not by gambling. To argue that prosperity is menaced because one coterie of gamblers manipulates paper quotations down more quickly than another coterie of gamblers can manipulate them up is a mere ticker syllogism."

1936: Encircling Madrid

ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER — The troops of General Francisco Franco advancing from the south and those of General Emilio Mola from the north are steadily closing in upon Madrid. As soon as a junction is effected between them on the west, the final attack on the capital will begin, it was reported here [on Oct. 6]. Over 150,000 men, of whom a large part are trained soldiers and legionaries from Morocco, will take part in the advance, it was said, which will be under the single command of General Franco. The attack will be launched simultaneously on the Somosierra front and in the sector of Aranjuez, south of Madrid, which is vital for Madrid's food supplies. Aranjuez is being strongly defended by the Reds, who recognize that its capture will virtually complete the encirclement of Madrid.

OPINION

When Power Centers Clash, The Sparks May Enlighten

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The CIA, feeling mischievous a few months back, provided the State Department with conversations it overheard when Senator Jesse Helms visited Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Officials at State, smacking their lips at the chance of embarrassing the department's most annoying critic, interpreted something Senator Helms said as a breach of confidence and complained to the new chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator David Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, has pleased the CIA and the State Department by keeping intelligence-savvy aides of hard-line senators off the staff of his intelligence committee. He obliged State and the CIA by asking the Justice Department to investigate Senator Helms. They all backed into a buzz saw. Jesse Helms promptly exposed and denounced the probe, which has fizzled.

> *Pray tell, Mr. Director, just what might be the 'reasons for reported CIA long-term underestimation of Soviet submarine capabilities'?*

Recently, Director William Casey of the CIA discovered the quiet power of the Senate Republicans' "4-H Club" — Helms, Hatch, Humphrey and Hecht — which other senators know will be growing in influence long after William Casey, George Shultz, Caspar Weinberger & Co. are gone.

What caused Director Casey to express extended ire to Senator Helms was the addition of information-prying amendments to the annual secret CIA bill. As Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times has revealed, the senator had the temerity to ask for a new "Team B" — a group of outside experts to evaluate intelligence, as done a decade ago, to the nation's benefit — which Bill Casey evidently sees as a throwback to the days of agency weakness.

In this opening sally, Senator Helms did not get a Team B to pose a fresh challenge to what he considers the CIA's disinclination to minimize the Soviet threat. He did, however, legislate a secret question that is driving some spooks up the wall; further, the Helms pressure caused the publication of a list of questions that puts the agency on notice that company blunders, if not family jewels, are still subject to examination.

The Senate is demanding to know everything the CIA has found out about the beheading in February of Hugo Spadafora, a critic of the Panamanian leader, General Manuel Noriega. If the CIA possesses information about the repressive activities of ally Panama's "F-8 paramilitary force," its publication might stimulate human rights protests. The same types who pass around the intelligence on General Augusto Pinochet of Chile are now required to cough up the reports on General Noriega.

The other calling card left by Jesse that is causing apoplexy at Langley is the list of 32 "intelligence problems" published in the Congressional Record of Sept. 24. Like Poe's purloined letter, this eye-opening compilation has been ignored by the media because it is out in the open, but spooks unaware of the range of senatorial staff sources are calling it "The Revenge of Mike the Pill."

The list calls for "competitive analysis" — not a Team B, but the inclusion of in-house dissents on key judgments in footnotes — of everything from "the role of Soviet bloc intelligence services in the international drug trade" to "the extent of Soviet Active Measures, disinformation and forgeries inside the United States." Many items on the list are boilerplate queries ("The reasons for the continuing underestimation by CIA of Soviet strategic forces") or retaliatory needles ("The possibility that the CIA and the State Department have been penetrated by the KGB").

But then comes Item No. 32, and the gulping can be heard across the Potomac: "Reasons for reported CIA long-term underestimation of Soviet submarine capabilities."

All I know about subs is what I read in "The Hunt for Red October," but this item suggests that one member of the National Foreign Intelligence Board — presumably Naval Intelligence — was caught napping on a development profoundly affecting U.S. security.

One deduces that the United States now knows that Soviet submarines can do what the United States thought they would not be able to do for many years, and that the U.S. expectation of early warning was misplaced. (Wasn't the Walker spy ring involved in the sale of submarine-detection secrets?)

Most of us don't want to know all the details of this lapse, or of its effect on the vulnerability of America's Trident retaliation. But it is urgent that the proper oversight crowd in Congress, outside the defense establishment, be forced to learn everything about it.

That is why the seemingly petty cross fire between the 4-H Club and the folks across the river is so significant. When proud power centers get piqued at each other's prerogatives, defense secrets get a hard new look, and terrible mistakes can be recognized and corrected.

The New York Times.

Shallow, Silly, Misleading and Irrelevant

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — While the electronic wise men argue over who "blinked" in the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, President Ronald Reagan or General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, let us take a look at their tricky metaphor.

The vocabulary of "blinking" in eyeball-to-eyeball situations goes back to a Saturday Evening Post article of late 1962 about a far more dangerous U.S.-Soviet confrontation: the Cuban missile crisis. In that piece, two eminent Washington journalists with close ties to the Kennedy White House, Charles Bartlett and Stewart Alsop, related the blow-by-blow, behind-the-scenes debate leading to the U.S. response to Khrushchev's furtive installation of missiles in Cuba.

At one tense moment, they related, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said: "We were eyeball to eyeball, and I think someone just blinked." The reference of this arresting but treacherous figure of speech was to the moment when Soviet freighters turned back at the U.S. blockade line, signaling capitulation to the superior U.S. position. Nikita Khrushchev had "blinked."

It was the same article that gave us another metaphor, the distinction between "hawks" and "doves," which lingered to sink debate over the U.S. course in Vietnam to imbecilic levels.

In its palmy days, the Kennedy administration cultivated an aura of "toughness," and juicy leaks to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Alsop were part of it, designed to show up Adlai Stevenson and others as pantywaists. Yet it was Robert Kennedy, supposedly one of the hawks, who decisively counseled a moderate response to the Soviet provocation.

As in the current argument over who got the better of whom in the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, clever but shallow figures of speech — who blinks, who are the hawks and who are the doves — tend to take on a life of their own and soon are confused with the reality they signify, sometimes most inexactly. Complex matters already reach the public via the fun-house mirroring of television. When to this element of distortion you add language more appropriate to schoolyard brawling than statecraft, you flirt with self-deception and worse.

It is not a new problem. As long ago as 1922, in a famous analysis of public opinion, Walter Lippmann noted how the imperfect representation of events in the news tends to create "pseudo-environments," in which responses are often made to symbolic "fictions" rather than to actualities. Since Mr. Lippmann's time, video has far outclassed print as an incubator of pseudo-environments.

Episodes such as the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, whether brilliantly or stupidly handled, aggressively or weakly resolved, are unlikely to alter the fundamental state of U.S.-Soviet relations, or even the world's lasting perception of it.

As Professor Richard Pipes has said, you have to distinguish between the "meteorology," the fickle daily weather, of the U.S.-Soviet relationship and its "geology," the gradual but fundamental shifting of its continental plates and land masses. To ask who "blinked" is to ask a question about today's weather — the historical equivalent of who got wet in a passing downpour. The next earthquake or flood may be another matter.

Who, for that matter, really "won" the Cuban missile confrontation? There was little doubt at the time who "blinked." It was Khrushchev. He could not sustain his bold attempt to alter the balance of power on the sly. Khrushchev blinked; Kennedy won. That was the weather report of October 1962.

The geological assessment, 24 years later, is different. The outcome seems, in retrospect, more ambivalent than Dean Rusk's bewitching metaphor made it seem. The missile crisis now appears to have been a fundamental turning point in Soviet strategy. Khrushchev, having blundered, was soon out; Leonid Brezhnev, who was to push Soviet missile development and worldwide strategic ambition, took his place — a long step on the slow road to strategic parity.

It is only one example of the mischief of taking seriously the metaphor of the schoolyard brawl or the racetrack. In a domestic election it can be misleading and silly enough. In the evaluation of a significant episode in East-West relations, it calls attention to the passing drizzle of talk and media spectacle — the weather, not the plate tectonics.

Washington Post Writers Group.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hunger in Zimbabwe: Reform Can't Stop at the Border

Regarding "Zimbabwe Silos Full, but Dying Goes On" (July 15):

Your report quotes me as having stated that living conditions on the farms in Zimbabwe have not changed significantly (implicitly: since independence). This is true; the *real* wage has not risen significantly, and investment in an adequate level of housing, water and sanitation has not been forthcoming in the *private sector*. However, in this context, I did not make the statement that "the momentum gained at independence is now close to gone." That reflects neither my opinion nor my style of expression.

The struggle to extract social benefits from private, and often foreign, property owners is not easy, particularly in the conditions of underdeveloped capitalism that were created under colonialism in Zimbabwe. The gain at independence was one of national political power. The change in the material conditions of workers depends on changes in economic power. This is a more complex battle, one which the spirit of national liberation stimulates but does not solve. It develops out of the changing material and political conditions in the country, in the region and indeed internationally. To say that "the momentum gained at independence is now gone," is to deny the growing organization of Zimbabwean workers and peasants carrying out the tasks to transform our society.

This effort may be slow, it may be diverted and it is attacked and opposed by local unpatriotic and foreign reactionary elements. But the force of that majority demand is maturing daily.

I object further to the shallow analysis of the roots of the hunger described in the article. Yes, it is true that in Zimbabwe we experience malnutrition. But the roots of the problem are implied to lie in wrongly oriented government policies and in the slow pace of local economic reform toward a more "egalitarian" distribution of wealth. Land hunger, low wages and poverty are indeed causes of hunger, but the source of this is in the concentration of private ownership of property and the dominance of the economic interests of the United States, Britain and Western Europe, which sustain these property relations.

What about the Lancaster House agreement which forced acceptance of the continued existence of those very farms described in the article? What about International Monetary Fund and World Bank conditions that sustain private property and demand cutbacks in expenditure on social benefits?

What about U.S. and West European agro-industrial, industrial, and finance institutions that continue to concentrate national wealth in minority hands and impoverish the local majority, and which strongly resist progressive state policies toward improving social conditions such as raising incomes, setting legal standards for living conditions and improving working conditions?

What about the debt burden that squeezes over a third of every dollar out of the country, and the protectionism of the West, which wrests profits out of the inflating prices of their commodities and the diminishing prices of ours?

Malnutrition in Zimbabwe is a reflection of the diseased nature of these economic relations. To protect your readers from their own role as citizens of the advanced capitalist world in the production of the starving children you picture is narrow and unscientific.

R. LOEWENSON,
Lecturer, Community Medicine.
University of Zimbabwe, Harare.

Complexity in Africa

Donovan Russell *(Letters, Sept. 18)* is right. My research on Burundi has led me to the same conclusions that these African societies are too complex to be understood by the Western mind. We must definitely be more prudent in dealing with other nations' problems.

ANNE STANFORD.
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

The very excellent letter from Donovan Russell, who obviously knows whereof he writes, should be read by all who are concerned about this unhappy southern African situation.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER.
Zurich.

Who Is This Nakasone?

Not only are Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks sickening, but even reading purportedly intelligent rebuttals makes me feel disgusted. (The rapping given to Lee Kuan Yew some time back for similar remarks was more intelligent.) Have balance-of-trade surpluses become the universally accepted measure of human achievement, for everybody to feel cowed by Mr. Nakasone? Intelligent Japanese will be telling him what they think of him.

MOHAMMAD MALICK.
Dakar, Senegal.

At the Greens' Congress

Your report on the Greens' congress *("Coalition Is Acceptable, German Greens Decide," Sept. 29)* is, unfortunately, wrong on one point. There were no angry boos and whistles after my speech. All German newspapers reported how well my speech was received by the party delegates. The Süddeutsche Zeitung and others reported that I received the most applause for my criticism of the Social Democratic Party. I have already received calls from the United States on that point.

PETRA KELLY.
Bonn.

The Mission of UNIFIL

Gerald Schwartz, vice president of the American Zionist Federation, distorts the historical record when he describes UNIFIL's mission as to protect Israel from terrorist attack *(Letters, Sept. 25)*. UNIFIL was established by a Security Council resolution on March 19, 1978, that called on Israel immediately to withdraw its forces which had invaded southern Lebanon a week earlier. The wording of the resolution made clear that "confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces" was the first priority of the new international force.

FRANCIS BARON.
Paris.

Of Dvorak and Opera

Giorgio Mayberry of Vicenza was not right in claiming *(Letters, Aug. 16)* that my revision of Kobbe's opera book "states that Dvorak wrote only one opera." I hope I don't even imply it, although it is true that "Rusalka," a particular favorite of mine, is the only one of Dvorak's operas included in the book.

I don't think that Mr. Mayberry is right either in his claim that "Don Giovanni" at the Tyl Theater in Prague is always sung in Italian. When I last heard it there about 12 years ago, that fine artist Karel Berman certainly did not sing "Mille e tre." But they may have turned it into Italian since then.

LORD HAREWOOD.
Leeds, England.

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Rift Is Widening in Philippines

Aquino Being Pushed to Choose Olive Branch or Sword

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino, the Philippine housewife who came to power with a dream of reconciliation, is being pushed to take sides in an increasingly polarized nation.

During what was seen here as a triumphal tour to the United States last month, she spoke of the olive branch and the sword as the two elements of her approach to the nation's Communist insurgency.

Debate over these two approaches has grown more intense as both leftist agitation and anti-Communist fears seem to be increasing while her government gropes to find its identity and its political balance.

Mrs. Aquino has been hearing the cry of "militarization" from those who fear that the army is seeking to become the country's dominant force. But she also hears warnings that the Communists are determined opponents of her government, using peace talks only to further their military designs.

Under relentless pressure from the military, voiced aggressively and almost daily by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the "sword" of military retribution has become increasingly prominent in her public statements. The extent to which this represents a shift in her thinking, or how much it is a merely verbal concession to the powerful military bloc in her government, remains unclear.

Last week, as she seemed on the verge of gaining the 30-day ceasefire on which she has been insisting, the military arrested one of the central figures in the insurgency, Rodolfo Salas, for years the chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The Communists protested that the arrest was unfair at a sensitive point on the road toward reconciliation. Prospects for peace talks, a cease-fire and the president's reconciliation policy are now in doubt.

The capture of Mr. Salas, who has been sought since his escape from custody in 1973, appears to have been possible only because he came to Manila in connection with the negotiations and because the military shadowed a bodyguard who accompanied the Communist negotiators.

Whatever her private reaction to the arrest, which was not reported to her office until 13 hours after it occurred Monday night, Mrs. Aquino has had no choice publicly but to praise it as a "commendable accomplishment" in defense of the republic.

Rene Cayetano, an opposition politician closely linked to Mr. Enrile, said her reaction would be a test of her decisiveness and her allegiance to the military.

The Communists said her handling of the case would demonstrate whether she was in control of her own government and armed forces. One Communist negotiator, Satur Ocampo, complained in a recent interview that the insurgents had been unable to gain her ear to present their views on the country's economic and social needs.

Mr. Ocampo said he saw the rightist members of her cabinet gaining increased influence, while the libertarians with whom she shared a common bent appeared to be losing ground.

This apparent shift in her priorities has been highlighted by the diminishing importance she seems to be giving human rights, an issue that was central to her philosophy when she was an opponent of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

A commission charged with pursuing the rights violations of the Marcos years has encountered strong resistance from the military, which was responsible for most of them. The inquiry has become one of the lowest priorities of her administration.

She told a visiting delegation from the rights group Amnesty International that she could no longer indulge her personal priorities now that she was president of all the Philippines, including the military.

R. Ronoco/Reuters

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, left, who is the government negotiator in talks with Communist rebels, consulting with President Corazon Aquino. Beside her are Juan Ponce Enrile, the defense minister, and General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of the armed forces.

Mounties' Guns Removed After Accidental Firings

Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — Royal Canadian Mounted Police were stripped last week of new semi-automatic assault rifles after a series of accidental firings, including an incident in which an officer protecting the residence of the U.S. ambassador and his family shot himself in the thigh.

In two previous mishaps, a Mountie guarding a Turkish diplomat accidentally fired a bullet from one of the West German-made 9mm MP-5 rifles through the roof of the security hut in front of the diplomat's home, and another of the weapons discharged while troops were mustering outside Mounted Police headquarters during a shift change. No one was injured.

Gandhi Criticizes Police Security Procedures

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was quoted Monday as blaming a low level of security consciousness for the assassination attempt on him last week.

"The real thing is that we do not have a security-oriented mentality anywhere in the country," Mr. Gandhi was quoted as saying by the Indian Express newspaper in an interview published Monday. He said that the police, despite an ample budget, had failed to show results.

The expansion in security that he asked for had not taken place "at the speed that I wanted," Mr. Gandhi said.

In an unrelated incident, a local reporter said that a brief power cut Monday at a meeting addressed by the prime minister caused "total confusion." He said that he heard a police official shouting to others to take positions. The police apparently did not have flashlights.

The power was restored after a minute and the meeting continued without further interruption. The witness said that only one guard was behind Mr. Gandhi when the lights came back. An official in the prime minister's office said Mr. Gandhi had not been disturbed by the incident and emphasized that there had been "no panic."

Reuters

Rajiv Gandhi

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Gandhi said that the attack on him Thursday, as he walked to the shrine of Mohandas K. Gandhi, had underscored procedural problems in security arrangements. He said the police could have taken him by another path.

The gunman, who has been identified as a Sikh, fired from a crude, homemade revolver three times at the prime minister, once as he arrived at the memorial and twice as he left an hour later. The gunmen missed Mr. Gandhi each time, although six persons had minor injuries. Witnesses said most people thought the first shot was a motorcycle backfiring and that the police did not take it seriously.

■ Police Radio Jammed

Sikh extremists who shot Punjab's police chief last week also jammed police radio networks and broadcast warnings over top-secret frequencies, a sign of their ability to breach security at will, a senior police official said Monday, Reuters reported from Chandigarh.

The official said the security breach occurred Sept. 30, three days before the state police chief, Julius F. Ribeiro, and his wife were wounded in an attack on a police compound by extremists disguised as policemen.

He said the radio-telephone network in Amritsar was jammed for half an hour that morning and an unidentified voice broke into the "secure" channel to inform police he was broadcasting for Radio Khalistan. Khalistan is the name Sikh extremists give to the independent nation they seek.

"The voice said, 'This is an example of how we learn about everything you do,' " the official said.

"Our wireless operators said the extremists used a very powerful device to jam our top-secret radio frequencies," the official said. "We were left helpless and groping."

5 Arrested in Protest At Home of Reagan Aide

United Press International

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia — Five women were arrested Sunday after they locked themselves inside a bamboo cage on the back lawn of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, accusing him of thwarting efforts to find U.S. servicemen they believe are held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

The protesters entered Mr. Regan's property through an open gate while Mr. Regan and his family were not home, according to a Fairfax County police spokesman. They were charged with unlawful entry and released on their own recognizance.

Chinese, Russians Resume Talks on Normalizing Ties

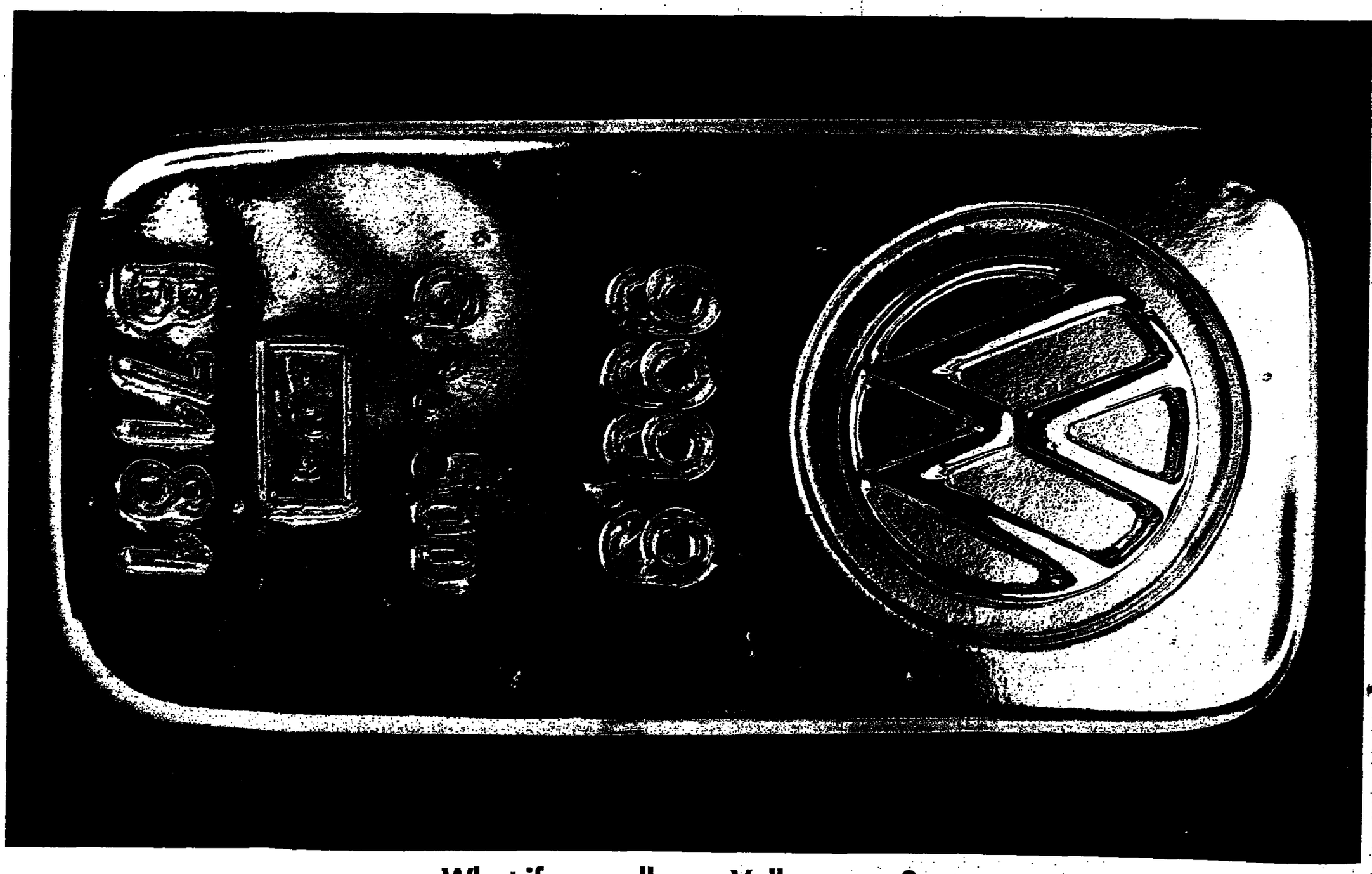
United Press International

BEIJING — Chinese and Soviet negotiators began a ninth round of talks on normalizing relations Monday amid signs that Moscow was willing to discuss Beijing's demand for the removal of three major obstacles to better ties.

A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, led the discussions. Mr. Rogachev said on his arrival Sunday that he was ready to discuss the problems of Cambodia, Afghanistan and the heavily militarized Chinese-Soviet border.

Throughout the previous eight rounds of talks, which began in 1982, Beijing has insisted that the three obstacles be removed before the two nations can end their 20-year political feud.

Mr. Rogachev told reporters that he would also raise issues contained in a July 28 speech by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, which called for closer ties with Beijing and announced partial troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia, China's northern neighbor.



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Dubai, a thriving Emirate on the Arabian Gulf, stands at the crossroads between East and West. For more than a century before the oil boom came — and went — merchants had sailed their trading dhows along the Gulf and further afield to Africa and Asia. Today's prosperity is founded on the entrepot trade and a vigorous business environment. Much of Dubai's success is due to its international airport and "open skies" policy. A new $35 million arrivals terminal, part of a major expansion scheme, has just been completed.

When the jumbos from Europe or the Far East touch down at Dubai International Airport in the Gulf, more often than not it is the middle of the night. As the cabin staff swing the doors open, the warm desert air envelops descending passengers.

The first glimpse of the airport is of a series of graceful white concrete arabesque arches, pierced with golden light. To one side stands a space-age control tower, and nearby a gently curving ramp curls up the side of the main terminal building, now with the new arrivals hall alongside.

Dubai International Airport, which handles more than 3.8 million passengers a year, is the busiest in the Arabian Gulf. It is also one of the most comfortable and welcoming airports in the region. Its spacious halls, restaurant and coffee shop facilities, and adequate seating, provide a haven of rest for the international traveler. Perhaps one of the most outstanding attractions of the airport, which has achieved international recognition, is the duty-free shopping complex, a kind of duty-free superstore which offers some of the best values in the world. Branches of the National Bank of Dubai are also on hand for changing money should a would-be duty-free shopper run out of cash.

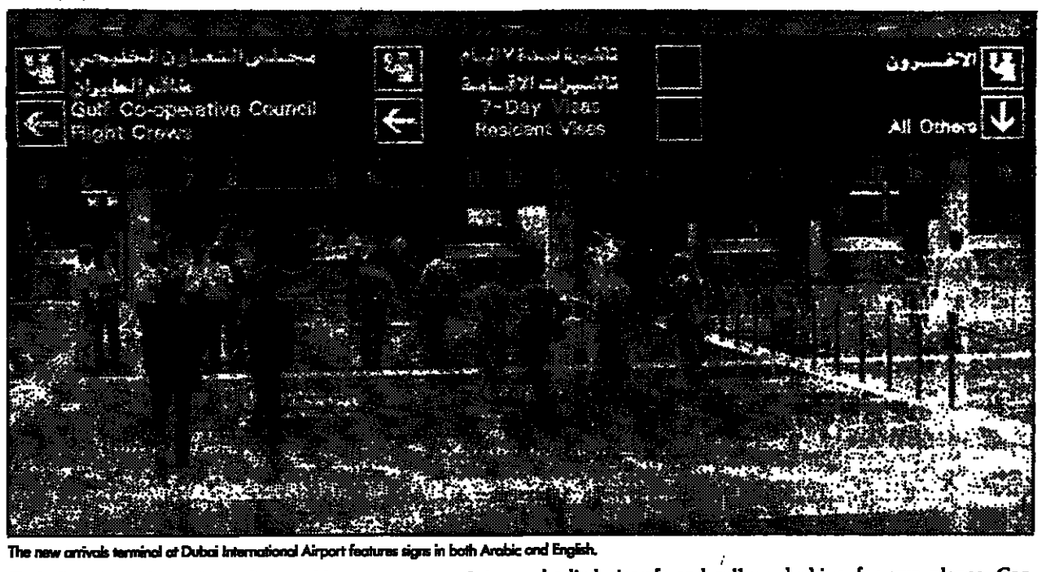
The airport, which was first modernized and opened in 1971 with one main runway, has been a crossroads for commercial aviation in the Gulf for almost half a century. In the 1930s British Imperial flying boats used Dubai Creek as a staging post between Europe and Asia. That tradition has continued, and Dubai is still a major transit stop for the airlines flying between Europe, the Asian sub-continent and the Far East, as well as to the Americas.

Today more than 45 airlines use the airport, including Dubai's own recently formed airline, Emirates, which took to the skies just a year ago. Already its passenger and cargo traffic is rapidly expanding. "The results so far are very encouraging," said Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, chairman of the airline.

One of the principal figures behind the rapid expansion of the airport, and in particular its duty-free complex, is the youthful but experienced director general of the Department of Civil Aviation, Mohi-din Abdulkadir Binhendi.

"The story of Dubai Airport is not just the story of an airport but of Dubai as a city," explained Binhendi in a recent interview. He points out the close links between the airport's expansion program and that of the development of Dubai, known as "the City of Merchants." While the growth of some other neighboring areas in the Gulf may have slowed, that of Dubai has not.

Its open policy towards new business and the recent changes in legislation to make the nearby deepwater port of Jebel Ali into a special free zone authority have enhanced Dubai's role as the main trading and business center of the Gulf.



The new arrivals terminal at Dubai International Airport features signs in both Arabic and English.

"Our airport will grow as long as the city develops," Binhendi said. "Although our basic objective is to provide the best services and facilities for airline companies and passengers, we also hope to become the biggest and the best as far as quality is concerned."

The airport buildings, which form the core of the present complex, opened in 1971 together with the first runway. It became obvious during the following boom year that additional facilities would be needed. The original single runway has been supplemented by a second, parallel runway, 4,000 meters long, with six taxiways, which opened a year ago. Several new buildings have also been added to the airport complex, the latest being the new arrivals terminal, built by the local Dubai contractor, Dutco, with the British group, Balfour Beatty.

There are also two fire-fighting stations and a new network of emergency access roads covering the whole airfield. Runway lighting, automatic landing systems and meteorological controls and monitoring systems all comply with international aviation standards.

International Bechtel, which has had overall supervision of the airport expansion, has completed studies for a major cargo-handling terminal with a parking apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and roll-on docking for two planes. Construction of the new $53-million split-level building will mean the demolition of about 20 existing structures on the site.

Dutco/Balfour Beatty has also been awarded the contract to convert the existing main terminal building into one for departures only. Major expansions are also being made to many of the back-up services at the airport — sophisticated cargo — handling and reservation systems, new restaurant facilities and improvements to the in-flight catering side.

Dubai International Airport is now handling nearly 4 million passengers a year. Last year, these consisted of 1,125,341 arrivals, 1,104,017 departures and 1,618,155 in transit. Both arriving and transit passengers were up by more than 6 percent compared to 1984 while departures rose by just over 5 percent.

The new arrivals terminal and the refurbishment of the old terminal building will enable the airport to handle up to 5 million passengers a year. "We should be able to handle all our traffic needs as far as the year 2000," Binhendi said. The aim at the moment is to enable all incoming passengers to clear immigration and customs inspection in 12 minutes.

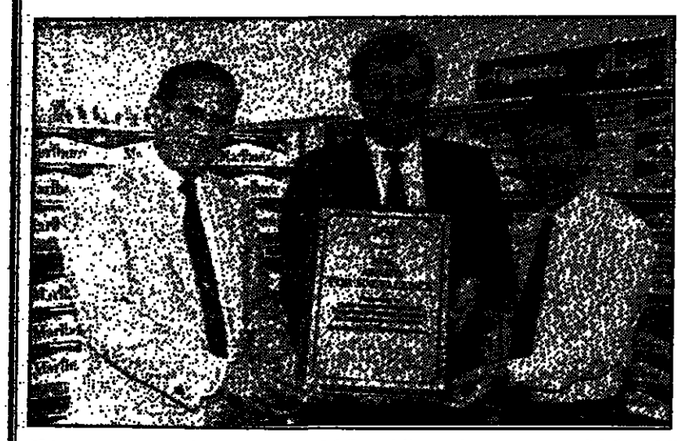
The changes in the airport also reflect the needs of different modern aircraft, particularly the trend to use larger, widebodied models. The new runway is now capable of taking any aircraft currently in production.

The enhancement of the airport's ground facilities and back-up service provided for airlines and their passengers have been two of the most significant reasons for its continued expansion. The 45 airlines now directly serve more than 70 international airports.

As global frontiers shrink, Dubai has been more than fortunate in being able to make the most of its geographic position straddling East and West — a vital staging post. But much of the airport's success has been due to the hard work and commercial perception of Dubai's leading citizens and its business community.

—Michael Hanson

Luck of the Irish Runs Strong



Dubai's Duty Free Shop was recently presented with an award for excellence for outstanding contribution to sales of Marlboro cigarettes. Seen here with the award are (left to right) Colm McLoughlin, general manager, Dubai Duty-Free Shopping Complex; Chris Moore, area manager, Philip Morris Services Inc.; and George Horan, manager, shop floor.

If it were possible for someone to turn lead into gold, it would more than likely be an Irishman. "To be sure, it's just the luck of the Irish," they would say, and everyone would certainly believe it.

Colm McLoughlin, general manager of the duty-free complex, is a blue-eyed Irishman with a gentle burr to his voice that echoes the mellow mists of his homeland, a sharp contrast to Dubai's desert climate.

He certainly has the Midas touch when it comes to running the duty-free sales at the airport. With a rapidly increasing turnover, now hitting $30 million a year, he still manages to keep everyone happy, including, most importantly, the 3.8 million passengers who pass through the airport.

McLoughlin, who once described himself and two of his colleagues, who came originally from Shannon Airport in Ireland, as "the Irish Trinity," discounts the idea that he is just there to make money out of duty-free sales.

"No, our fundamental aim," he argued, "is to complement the services which the airport can now offer and to keep you, the customer, happy. We want you to come here and shop, to feel at ease, and enjoy the experience."

So far he has succeeded, even perhaps beyond the wildest dreams of his director of civil aviation, Mohi-Din Abdulkadir Binhendi, who instigated the whole concept of duty-free shopping here.

McLoughlin, who started his career in retail store management, worked at the duty-free shop at Ireland's Shannon Airport and became manager in 1974. Shannon had the reputation of being one of the largest and best run duty-free shops of its kind in the world.

At the beginning of the 1980s, Dubai decided to explore the possibility of expanding and upgrading its existing duty-free services. Shannon Airport was asked to do a study and McLoughlin and a team of experts were delegated to carry out an in-depth report. Later, after the report had been prepared and submitted to the Directorate of Civil Aviation, McLoughlin was invited to head the new duty-free services division at Dubai in 1983. He brought with him from Shannon the other two members of the 'Irish Trinity' — John Sutcliffe and George Horan.

"The official opening took place in December that year," said McLoughlin, "and we had 100 employees.

"We had spent two months preparing the products as well as the offices. When we officially opened, we had 5,000 items on the shelves — now we have more than 15,000, and nearly 300 employees."

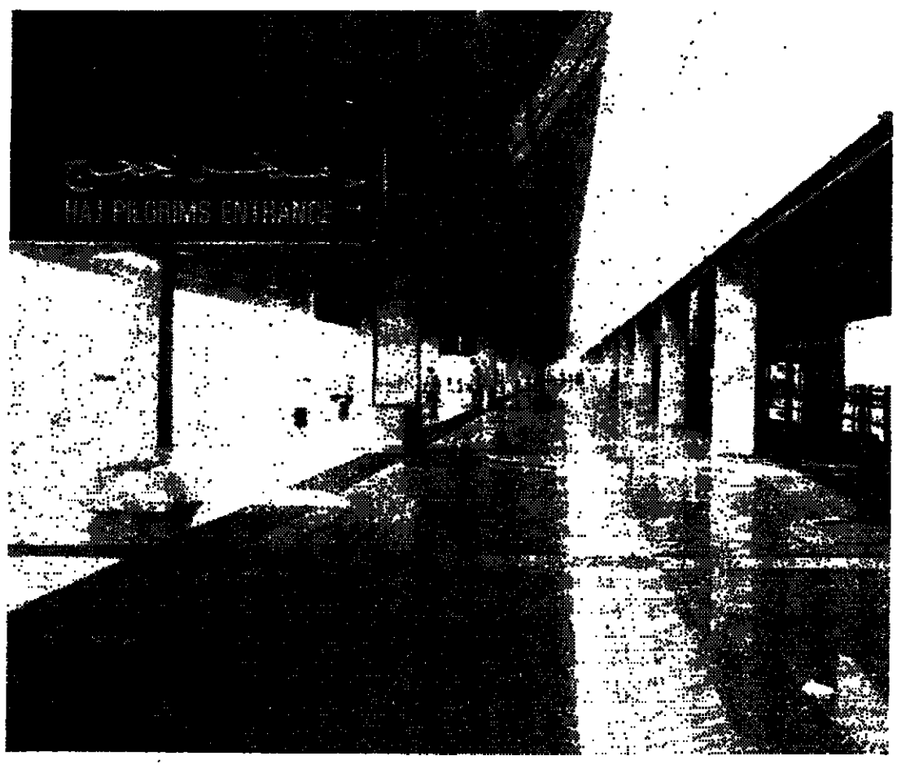
When McLoughlin first moved into Dubai, he had to supervise the conversion of the old kitchens in the basement into the new duty-free complex. Now he is in the midst of a second upheaval, following the completion of a separate arrivals terminal with its own duty-free shops. The original complex is in the process of being modernized and extended still further.

"The duty-free area in the arrivals terminal is a more open-plan layout, with sales staff available to assist customers as well as being present at the check-out points," said McLoughlin, who will be attending the international duty-free conference on the French Riviera this fall. Last year Dubai won two awards at the conference.

DBB

Dutco Balfour Beatty completes new Arrivals Terminal – three months early

New Arrivals Terminal Dubai International Airport



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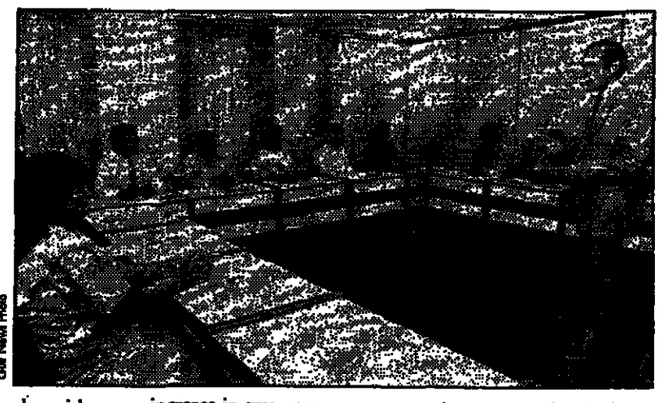
'Fly Buy Dubai' — Setting New Marks

Next month Dubai will become one of the few airports around the world to make duty-free shopping available for arriving passengers at the new arrivals terminal. The existing 24 duty-free shops in the departure terminal, now being remodeled, have set new standards for duty-free facilities since they were opened two years ago.

In 1985, Dubai won a coveted international award as the world's Number 1 Airport Duty-Free Operator of the Year, with sales of more than $24 million. It has already gained a reputation of having not only some of the cheapest prices but also one of the widest choices of goods, with an emphasis on quality.



Colm McLoughlin, general manager of Dubai's Duty-Free Shopping Complex, conducting the Seminar for Duty-Free Shops Complex Supervisors at the DNATA Conference Hall.

Gulf News Photo

Said Colm McLoughlin, general manager: "Sales this year will top $30 million, which means a 50 percent increase in two years on our first year's trading. During last July and August, our daily sales records were broken three times. In fact, August was the best month we have ever had in Dubai."

One of the most attractive aspects of the duty-free complex is the decor and design, which was done by Fitch and Co. of London, which had also been responsible for the duty-free shop at Shannon Airport in Ireland. The complex is based on individual shops within a shop.

The Department of Civil Aviation decided at the planning stage of the new complex that duty-free sales would be handled by the aviation directorate's management, rather than being left in the hands of local traders.

But local suppliers, including Falaknaz General Enterprises, for instance, have been heavily involved in providing some of the fittings and furnishings in the new arrivals terminal.

The airport has avoided criticism to a large extent by making the bulk of its merchandise purchases locally which, McLoughlin said, means the airport is of benefit to the local economy. Dubai city retail outlets, like Al Abdullah Jewellery (good-quality gold chains and bangles are a Dubai specialty) can still benefit from selling their goods through the shops, which serve the needs of international passengers. The cost of many things sold at the airport is lower than in the city, which also has a reputation in the Gulf for having some of the most competitive prices.

"Fly Buy Dubai" is the apt slogan for Dubai Duty-Free's management, which controls all the shops, employing a staff of nearly 300 who, between them, can speak almost every major language.

It is part of the airport's policy to make duty-free shopping a pleasure. "We want people to enjoy coming here," said McLoughlin, whose international marketing campaign for the duty-free shops won him another international award last year. Last year 3.8 million passengers passed through the airport. Among the items they bought were just over one third of a ton of gold, 15 tons of chocolate bars, 12,000 calculators and 15,000 briefcases.

They also bought 103 million cigarettes, and 10,000 watches. Last summer, in fact, Philip Morris Services presented a special award to Dubai Airport for record sales of Marlboro cigarettes.

"Our sales patterns are constantly changing," McLoughlin said. Top of the list at present are drinks (14 percent of the total), cigarettes (13 percent), gold (15 percent) and perfumes (9.5 percent).

One of the newest rising trends is in confectionery sales, which now rank sixth. "Chocolate and sweets now take 6.5 percent of all our sales," McLoughlin said.

Just as the individual items being sold are likely to vary according to demand, McLoughlin likes to change not only the displays, but also the outlets themselves. There is a constant upgrading of counter and shelf displays as well as remodeling of the individual boutiques and shops.

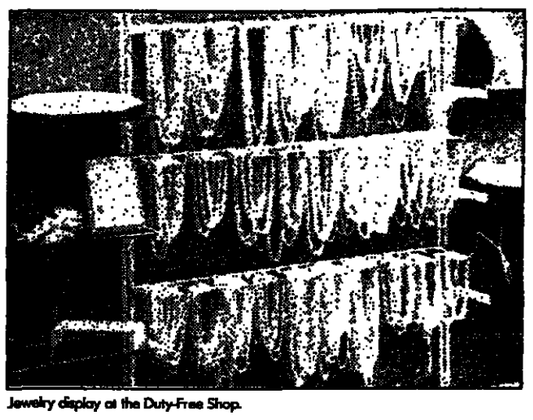
"We try always to keep abreast of trends and fashions. When personal computers were very much the "in thing" we had them on special display.

"Whatever the most-wanted items are, we like to have them available for the passengers," McLoughlin explained.

This year, perfumes for men and women, which were in two separate shops have been amalgamated into one double unit. "This has proved to be very successful," McLoughlin said. Another transformation has been in ladies fashions sector. This boutique has now gone over to stocking just fashion accessories instead.

"Since we did this, turnover has gone up by 50 percent," said McLoughlin, adding that the fur shop, opened just a year ago, continues to be popular. It stocks a range of full-length fashion coats and jackets in mink, lynx and fox.

Another major change is being made within the tobacco store, which is being extended and will include an unusual facility for an airport duty-free shop. The new area will have a "walk-in" humidified room for selling cigars.

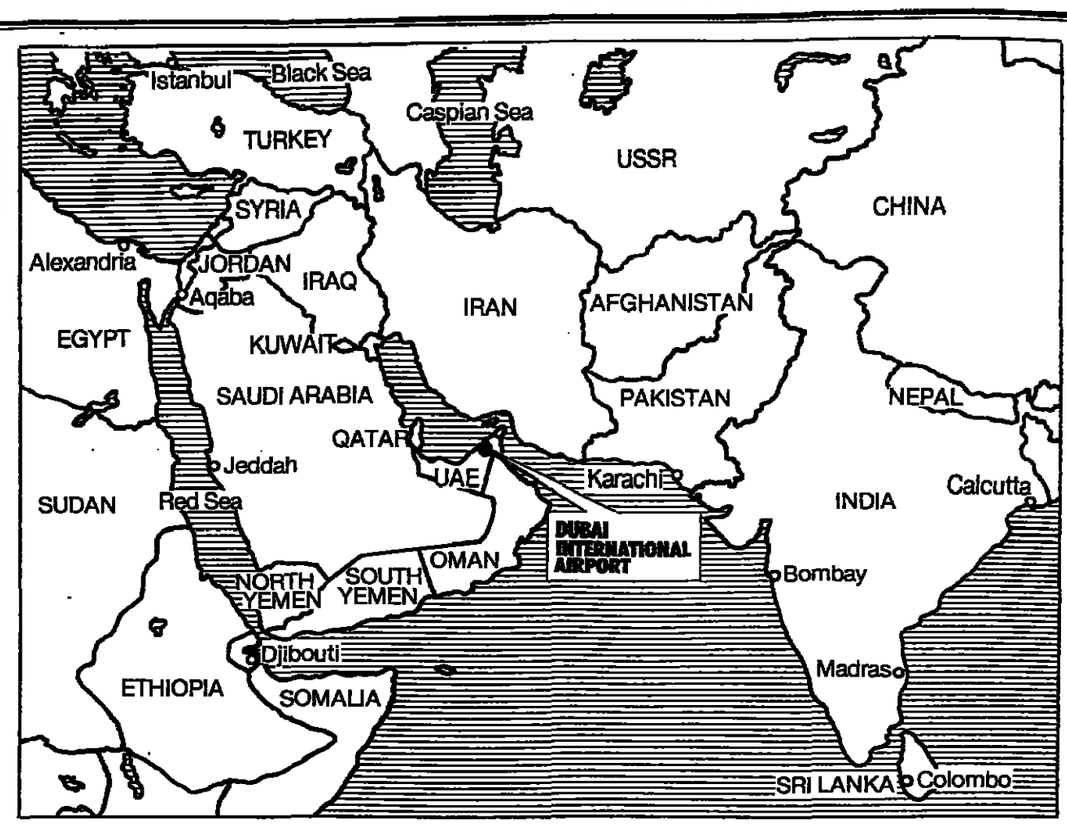


Jewelry display at the Duty-Free Shop.

The extension is part of a major face-lift being given to the whole duty-free complex in the present departures terminal, which is expected to be completed early next year.

More than $15 million is being spent on remodeling the 24 existing shops in the duty-free complex in order to create one of the most luxurious and attractive shopping malls of its kind in the world.

At the same time, McLoughlin realizes they have to provide value for money. The 15,000 items on sale, which are constantly monitored by a complex computer system, ensure that Dubai provides some of the cheapest prices, too.



'A Man in a Hurry' In Search of a Vision

Mohi-Din Binhendi, director general of the Department of Civil Aviation.

One of the principal driving forces behind the expansion of Dubai's airport has been Mohi-Din Abdulkadir Binhendi, the director-general of the Department of Civil Aviation. For the last 17 years, Binhendi, who describes himself "as a man in a hurry" (he started at the airport as customs manager), has tried to realize the vision of Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Sae'ed Al-Maktoum, to make Dubai the gateway to the Gulf.

"The story of Dubai airport is not the story of the airport only, but the story of Dubai as a city," Binhendi said. "Our basic objective is to offer the best services and facilities for both airlines and passengers. Our idea is also to be the biggest and best in quality, not just in quantity."

Binhendi is proud of the fact that the airport is the only one in the Gulf region with direct connecting flights to more than 70 international destinations, and awkward also services more than 45 airlines.

"These two points alone make Dubai a very important airport in this part of the world," said Binhendi, who has just returned from a visit to Canada. He spends much of his time traveling overseas in this manner, promoting and negotiating agreements for potential airline customers.

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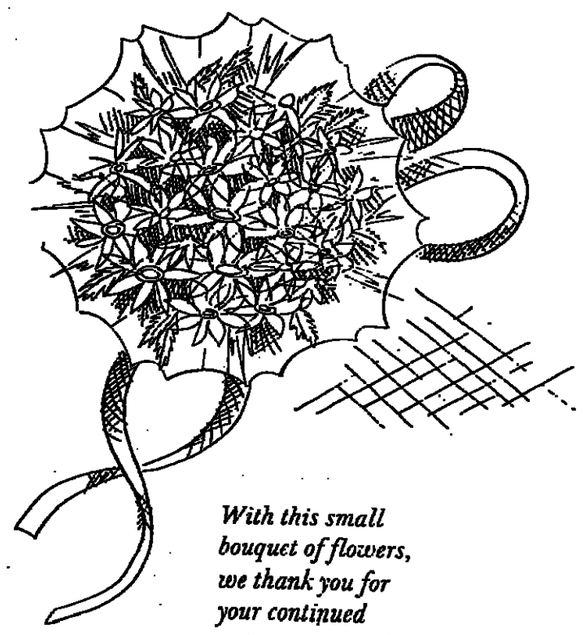

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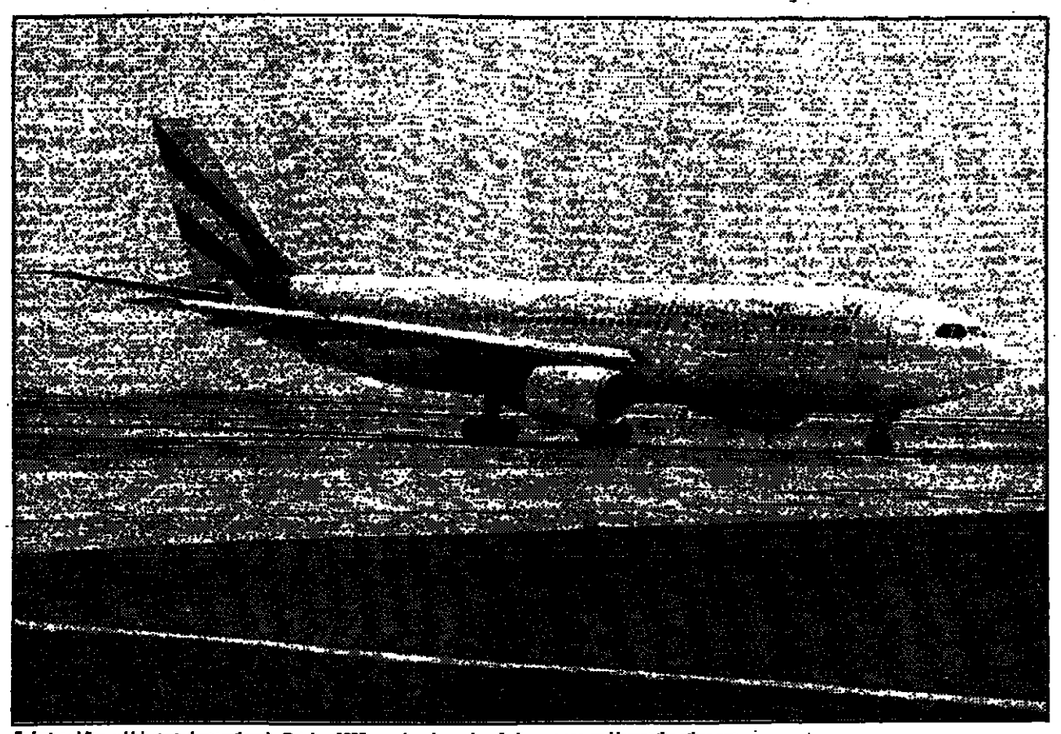
Bold Moves for Emirates



Emirates airline, which started operations in October 1985, now has three aircraft: it owns one and leases the other one.

The development of Emirates — the international airline of the UAE — is a bold attempt to promote Dubai as a travel, tourism and leisure center in a region short on amenities.

Emirates is also part of a new marketing strategy for Dubai in the aviation sector, which includes the Department of Civil Aviation and the Dubai National Air Travel Agency (DNATA) as the other two sides of a triangle. In practice as well as theory, the three organizations work closely together, reflecting the desire of the Maktoum family to achieve professional standards but to avoid excessive bureaucracy and any stain of inflexible management procedure.

In 1987, Emirates is expected to start flights to Britain, its first European destination, although the British authorities apparently are resisting applications for congested Heathrow. Emirates will most likely leave finalization of the UK route until a decision is made on expanding its fleet, but all other UK airports are available. The airline, which started operations in October 1985 now has three aircraft: it owns one and leases the other two. A Boeing 727-200, previously part of the Royal Flight, was supplied by the Government of Dubai. Another carrier, Pakistan International Airlines, is leasing the workhorse of the sky — a Boeing 737-300 — and the European Airbus A300.

Said Emirates chairman Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum: "We are aiming to achieve a maximum ceiling of 100,000 tourists a year in Dubai. When you consider that your target market in the UK alone is over 2 million people, we do not consider that encouragement in the form of charter flights is necessary. The relatively modest number of tourists we will attract will make a significant contribution to the economy, but, due to the existence of many hotels and other facilities, will not require any further major investment in our infrastructure."

Sheikh Ahmed is hoping, however, to add another attraction to Dubai, in the shape of an 18-hole grassed championship golf course. A grassed racecourse is already under way. Emirates' chairman has been anxious to stress that, although the new airline has been created as a national carrier, the Dubai government remains committed to an open skies policy, with 46 airlines using the airport.

To date, Emirates has not succeeded in getting landing rights in other Gulf-Co-operation Council (GCC) countries, although the focus of its routes, which serve India (Bombay and New Delhi), Pakistan (Karachi), Sri Lanka (Colombo), Egypt (Cairo), and Jordan (Amman) equate with the main direction of Dubai's passenger and cargo trade. Dubai is now, more than ever, looking east to serve the emerging industries of the Indian subcontinent with its excellent services and infrastructure.

During its first six months of operations, Emirates carried more than 100,000 passengers and handled 500,000 kilos of excess baggage, 155,000 kilos of mail and 4,220 million kilos of cargo.

The Maktoum family see the creation of Emirates in the context of a wider effort to promote Dubai and, more broadly, the UAE. In bringing the airline into being, Sheikh Ahmed had the enthusiastic support of UAE Defense Minister Sheikh Mohammad bin-Rashid, a strong proponent of the Jebel Ali Free Zone, with which the airport and airline are linked. Said Sheikh Mohammad: "The excellent communications facilities which Dubai airport, and the new airline, offer are a major element in the attraction of Jebel Ali to international companies."

Emirates airline officals are only too aware that more needs to be done to improve air links between capitals in the GCC region. Sheikh Ahmed also considers that there is a need for a commuter airline within the UAE, which would not only assist the domestic traveler but would also help passengers feeding into the airline's network.

In line with the current options on new aircraft — the leading contenders are the Boeing 767, the McDonnel Douglas MD 11 and Airbus Industrie's A310 — the airline is considering the feasibility of several new routes.

While passenger levels remain good (in June, Emirates carried 25,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo), these plans can be expected to proceed. Yet the airline undoubtedly faces stiff competition on its major routes from other carriers.

An integral part of the airline's success has been the close support given in the formative period by DNATA, whose managing director, Maurice Flanagan, is a long-serving expatriate with a background in the airline business. DNATA is one of the most sophisticated air transport service groups in the Middle East. The connection with DNATA gave Emirates immediate access from day one to modern computerized flight reservations systems. "People were the first ingredient," Flanagan said. "With 2,500 employees, we were able to do much more than simply deal with the ground handling, tour operations and travel agency side."

Indeed DNATA, which was founded in 1959 to run passenger services at Dubai airport, was already highly experienced in looking after airlines. As general sales agents for 26 airlines, DNATA regards with special pride its D-MARS — the Arab world's only multi-access reservation system. DNATA's computerized system enables passengers making journeys on several sectors to check in at Dubai right through to their ultimate destination, speeding up and simplifying departure procedures for all travelers. The system also computerizes the load control of both passengers and cargo.

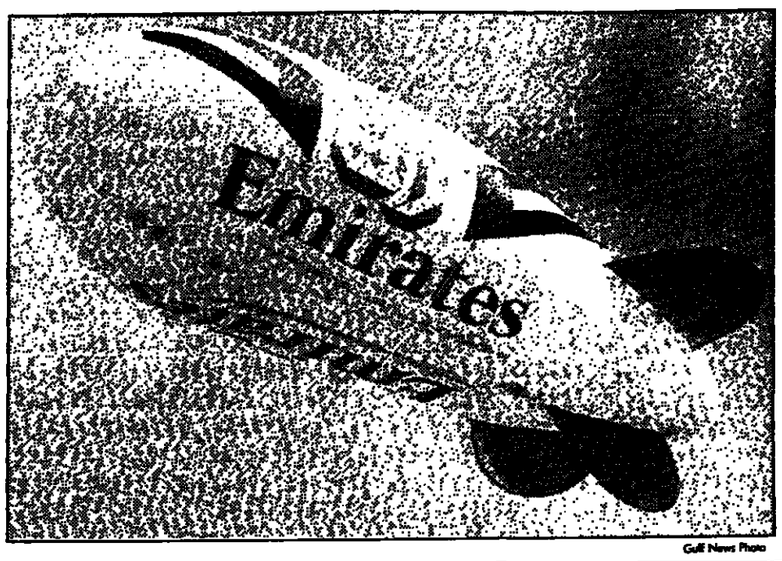
A familiar landmark in Dubai is the DNATA Airline Center on the Deira side, which houses the head office of Emirates. All airlines represented by DNATA have reservation and ticketing counters in the center, with the sole exception of Luxair, a cargo carrier operating from the airport. DNATA is on line 24 hours, seven days a week for airline reservations, and handles more than 10,000 passengers a day together with a daily load of 250 tons of cargo.

To sell Dubai to the tourist, Emirates and DNATA may face an uphill battle, but since 1981 a number of major sporting events have been brought to the UAE, which has helped to put Dubai on the map.

Emirates has done its bit by sponsoring, in April 1986, the first Dubai power boat race. With better regional air services, more Arab visitors will be enticed to travel to Dubai from neighboring GCC countries, taking advantage of the excellent shopping which exists both in downtown Dubai and at the airport duty-free shopping complex.

Said Sheikh Ahmed: "Our success in our first year of operations bodes well for the future, and will even more firmly establish Dubai and the UAE as the commercial and transport hub of the region."

—Anthony Wilson



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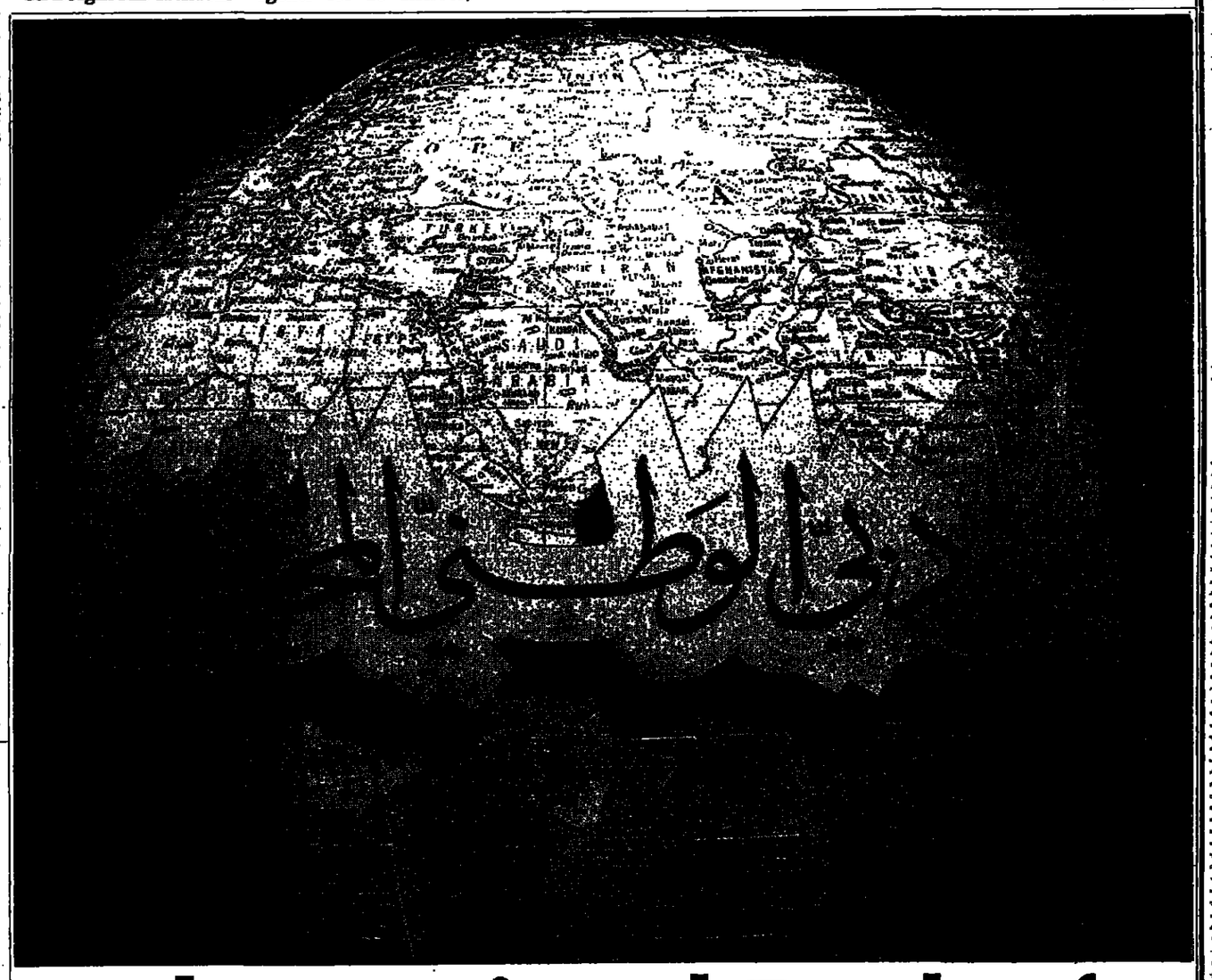

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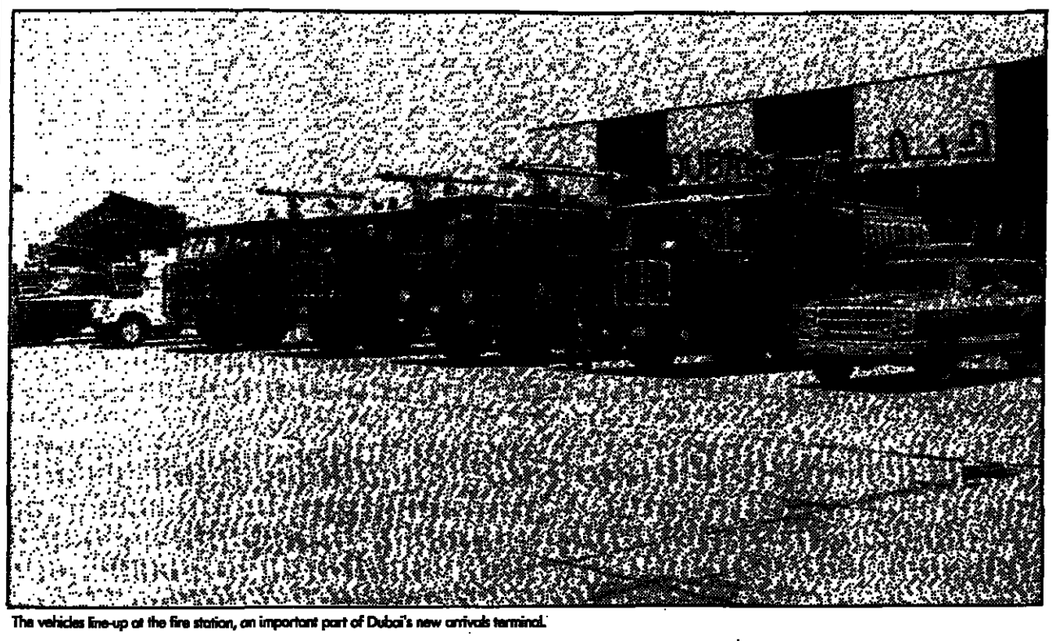

The vehicles line-up at the fire station, an important part of Dubai's new arrivals terminal.

The new $35-million arrivals terminal at Dubai International Airport gleams white in the sun. The effect has been achieved by using pure white concrete made from white cement imported from Denmark as well as sand and aggregates derived from limestone quarried in Wadi Hatti. A final grit blasting has exposed the aggregate to give the desired finish. This process requires the use of more than 400 tons of blasting grit.

Extensive onsite testing was required to perfect the mix of the concrete and the technical procedures, and strict quality controls have been needed to maintain a uniform result over the entire building.

The three-story structure has an area of 14,000 square meters. Incoming passengers enter a large atrium which extends to roof level, where skylights admit natural light. The roof itself is a wide-span structure composed of 72 tubular steel trusses varying in length from 10 meters to 35 meters, some of them weighing as much as 13 tons.

For internal wall finishes, timber and enamel paneling have been used extensively. The main colors are beige and blue, to convey the theme of desert sands and the deep blue waters of the Gulf. There are large areas of aluminum window and curtain walling. Spectators can view arrivals through glazed balustrading and window walling.

The car park, too, is beautiful and special, and the first of its kind in the Gulf. It extends over five hectares and offers parking for more than 1,000 cars. The whole area is shaded from the sun by trees and by white concrete trellising, constructed from over 5,000 precast elements. These, and the precast concrete needed for the main building, were produced by a plant erected on site.

The landscaping of other parts of the site has involved the planting of a variety of lush trees and shrubs, ranging from palms to bougainvillea.

Throughout the construction of the new terminal and its satellites — apron buildings, utilities complex, car parking, underpasses, roads, bridges, storm water lagoon, and hazardous baggage bunker — flight schedules and a full range of services for passengers, now nearly 4 million a year, have been maintained.

All the existing airport installations have remained fully operational. To avoid cutting through existing mechanical and electrical services below the surface, many excavations have had to be carried out by hand — a strange contrast in this ultra-modern, high-tech environment.

The central utilities building is steel-framed and clad in white concrete. It contains 105 tons of steelwork. It houses the main equipment, including switchgear, seven transformers, and three 2.9 megawatt gas turbine standby generators.

There are also one 200-tons and four 750-tons air conditioning chillers and their associated switchgear.

In spite of the difficulties imposed by perfecting the special external finish and by maintaining ongoing services throughout the construction and installations, the work has been completed in just 22 months. The main contractor, Dutco Balfour Beatty, employed a labor force of some 600 plus about 30 professional and management staff, and at one time there were 30 or 40 people working for a succession of subcontractors. Most of the work force, almost entirely Indian and Pakistani, had moved on from Jebel Ali where the same company had built the deep-water harbor.

A Spanish company has been responsible for quarrying, selecting, cutting, polishing, and laying the 15,000 square meters of granite flooring. A moving walkway about 100 meters long has been installed by a German company, and a Japanese firm has supplied five escalators. The eight baggage-handling carousels were made in France.

X-ray machines have been supplied from the United Kingdom, and surveillance equipment from the United States. The roof trusses were manufacrured and erected locally and are clad with acoustic aluminium panels imported from the United Kingdom.

Glass handrails fabricated locally from imported elements form the balcony on the airside of the baggage hall, while on the landside, thousands of meters of black anodized aluminum from Germany form walls of glass.

The signs throughout the building in Arabic and English have been supplied by the same Saudi Arabian company that manufactured and installed the signs at the airport in Riyadh.

The PABX telephone system from Japan has a number of special facilities. From a single desk-mounted unit, the user has access to internal and external systems: conference calls for up to six people, and speed dialing among them. The equipment has its own fault-detecting system, which will give "trouble shooting" information through to a management-administration terminal.

Another first for Dubai International Airport is the German system of flight information displays. These are fully computerized and the first of their kind in the world. They have an inbuilt auto-announce system which gives information in four languages. Any message which appears on the display boards is automatically supported by a verbal announcement in the appropriate languages. The languages are selected according to the origin and/or destination of the flight and the nationality of the airline.

To complement the new arrivals terminal, the existing airport terminal building is being completely refurbished and extensively altered to convert it to a departures-only terminal. The success and good timing of the completion of the arrivals terminal has ensured that the £12 million 49-week contract for work on the departures terminal was also awarded to Dutco Balfour Beatty. Work has been in progress since April. New fittings and furnishings throughout will bring the building to a standard worthy of its glittering new partner.

Passengers using one of the escalators in the new three-story arrivals terminal. Gulf News Photo

And so will all passengers arriving on our flights from

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'Open Skies' Encourages Rapid Airport Growth

The best judges of an airport's success are the users — the airlines and passengers. In the last ten years, both have more than doubled at Dubai's airport.

Today nearly 4 million people pass through the departure and arrivals halls, including about one-third of the total who are in transit. Some 45 different airlines with direct services to 78 international destinations covering every corner of the globe use Dubai, which is a key routing stage for traffic between the Far East and Europe. As well as catering for the needs of the international market, Dubai also serves as the major network hub for many regional services.

While some regional airports and airline services have been diminishing in the Gulf, Dubai has been expanding in every direction. Airport users cite the main reason for Dubai's success as an airport as being the efficient services and back-up offered to users.

An official of Ethiopian Airlines, commenting on the airport services, said: "Dubai is a very friendly airport and the staff know how to handle the large number of passengers coming through."

The emphasis on the efficient handling of the large numbers was also commented by M. Shajaullah, Gulf manager for Pakistan International Airways (PIA), who said: "In spite of the increasing volume, Dubai has maintained a very high standard of handling, security and immigration."

Looking back at the airport's development, he said that it has become the gateway to the Gulf and a major international airline base, partly because of the economical landing and service charges.

The point about economy for the airline user was echoed by a spokesman from British Caledonian, who said that the Dubai Department of Civil Aviation's "open skies" policy has encouraged many more airlines to use Dubai as their regional base.

The lack of complicated insistence on royalties and overall flight agreements has meant that Dubai has been able to develop in a free market. The only flight agreements are bilateral ones between a foreign destination and Dubai. Other users, who are only stopping off in Dubai en route to other destinations, have been able to expand their services without extra costs.

Similar comments were made by other airlines using the airport, who said that efficiency, lack of red tape, and the low costs and other charges were a major inducement to use the airport.

Another strong point in the airline users' favor has been the international recognition of the rapidly expanding duty-free complex — now serving both departing and arriving passengers as well as those in transit. Some airline operators point out that many regular business travelers to the Gulf region often make a point of stopping off, or transiting through Dubai, just to visit the duty-free shops.

"In the last analysis, Dubai is a regional center and a stop-off point of the Far East route because of its geographic positions," commented another station manager. However, it is different from other Gulf airports, which also have the same geographic advantage, "Dubai is well run, cheap — and a pleasure to come through," said the manager.

Said a PIA official, the airline carries both large numbers of passengers (about 10,000 a month) and substantial quantities of freight. During the summer months especially, PIA brings in a lot of fresh food from Pakistan in direct competition with the much slower dhow sea trade to Dubai.

Efficiency also applies to freight handling as well as passengers, the PIA official said. Last year, more than 9 million tons of freight were handled by Dubai airport.

The international airport is an extension of Dubai's traditional trading position as a major communications center in the Gulf. But the emphasis has been switching from the sea to the air.

Some of the airlines using Dubai International Airport are:

Afghan Airlines
Air France
Air India
Air Lanka
Air Tanzania
Alitalia
Bangladesh Biman
British Airways
British Caledonian
Cathay Pacific
China Airlines
Cyprus Airways
Czechoslovakian Airlines
Egypt Air
Emirates
Ethiopian Airlines
Flying Tigers
Gulf Air
Hungarian Airlines
Iran Air
Kenya Airways
K.L.M.
Kuwait Airways
Lot Polish
Lufthansa
Malaysian Airlines
Maldive Airlines
Middle East
Olympic Airways
P.I.A.
Pan American
Philippine Airlines
Royal Jordanian
Royal Nepal Airlines
Singapore Airlines
Saudia
Sabena Airlines
Sudan Airways
Somali Airlines
Swissair
Tunis Air
Turkish Airways
Uganda Airlines
Yugoslav Airlines

ARTS / LEISURE

Romeo Gigli Hailed as New Italian Design Star

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A newcomer, Romeo Gigli, 37, was hailed as a new star as the European ready-to-wear, spring-summer season started here over the weekend.

The mood of Milan is soft, with soft shapes, soft fabrics and soft colors. Although shoulders are still strong, the football padding of past seasons is definitely fading. Gigli eliminated all padding, bringing back a natural body.

MILAN FASHIONS

The two main silhouettes are a long torso over a dropped waist and an Empire bustline, both reflecting the influence of Patou's Christian Lacroix. Skirts are either very short or very long, and waists strongly emphasized with contrasting belts. The couture bug, which got hold of Gianfranco Ferré, who showed his first couture collection in Rome last July, seems to have taken hold of the Milan designers, who are all showing elaborate evening gowns.

There is a distinct whiff of "Out of Africa" with jungle prints, tropical helmets, alligator belts, linen jumpsuits and sporty bush jackets in pale raw silk. The tender world of Deauville and Newport back in the '20s is reflected in soft fluid silk dresses in tiny millefleur prints — a derivative of France Provençal cottons and a favorite of Ralph Lauren in New York.

The other strong look is Brazilian with Byblos delivering a colorful version while Karl Lagerfeld, for Fendi, did a more sophisticated version in denim.

In a city where fashion sometimes seems stagnant it was pleasant to see young fresh moments, especially the Byblos jeans and the preppy Armani collection.

Gianni Versace's collection was all about soft seduction. He even managed to turn the masculine, tailored blazer into a sexy, snugly-fitted garment, with a V-necked décolleté plunging down to the waist. Also sexy were the high-waisted Empire dresses, the body caught into snug, elasticized smocking that emphasized every curve. Versace also showed the snappiest pantsuits in Milan, with short, wide pants and a tiny bolero over a small waist, tightly wrapped in a fringed shawl. The designer mixed patterns with great abandon, contrasting checks and stripes or dots and flowers. This was an up collection with plenty of color including mauve, blue, green and yellow. Versace also made a real effort at evening wear, which included shimmering metal dresses with fringes.

Mariuccia Mandelli, the spirited Amazon of Italian fashion, has gone positively ruffly in her Krizia collection. She used to design for the strongwilled. No more.

Her collection was full of charm, with softly tailored crepe jackets over Bermuda shorts or long white culottes some of which were made of pale suedes. She played the "Out of Africa" scene to the hilt with alligator belts, alligator-tipped shoes, straw helmets, and all the natural shades generally worn in the jungle.

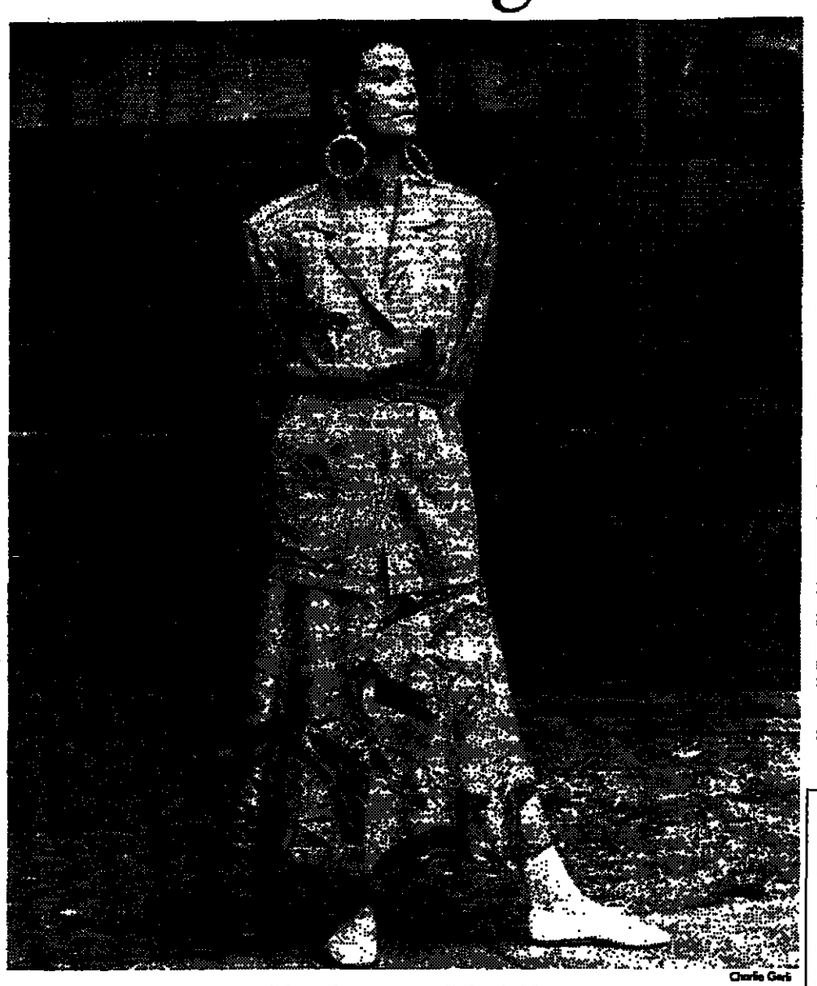
Mandelli also showed elaborate evening gowns including some beaded ones. Her animal sweaters now feature puppies.

The two designers at Byblos, Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver, continue making young, lighthearted clothes. In a series of tableaux, excellently staged by the art director, Nando Miglio, they paraded a joyful collection reaking of Brazilian folklore. To cha-cha-cha music the models gyrated in plenty of ruffles and colorful petticoats. The effect at times was overwhelming, a bit like watching the real carnival.

The talk of the town is Gigli, who after a couple of seasons managed to pack in all the fashion professionals in Milan. Gigli comes across as pure, almost austere. His style stands between the Japanese and the English waif — with models wearing no makeup and whispy blonde hair.

His silhouette was highwaisted but it was more sternly medieval than frivolously Napoleonic. Gigli's idea of a sexy dress was a tube of black lycra, a fabric normally used for bathing suits.

Fendi's collection by Lagerfeld is never as strong in summer as it is in winter, when the Fendi sisters and Lagerfeld shine with exceptional furs. But Lagerfeld, who has more than one trick in his bag, managed to make an impact with an interesting denim collection. Mario Valentino continues to dominate the suede and leather market. His collection reflected the influence of Versace who acted as consultant.



Charlie Gerl

"Out of Africa" outfit by Byblos.

Two designs by Versace.

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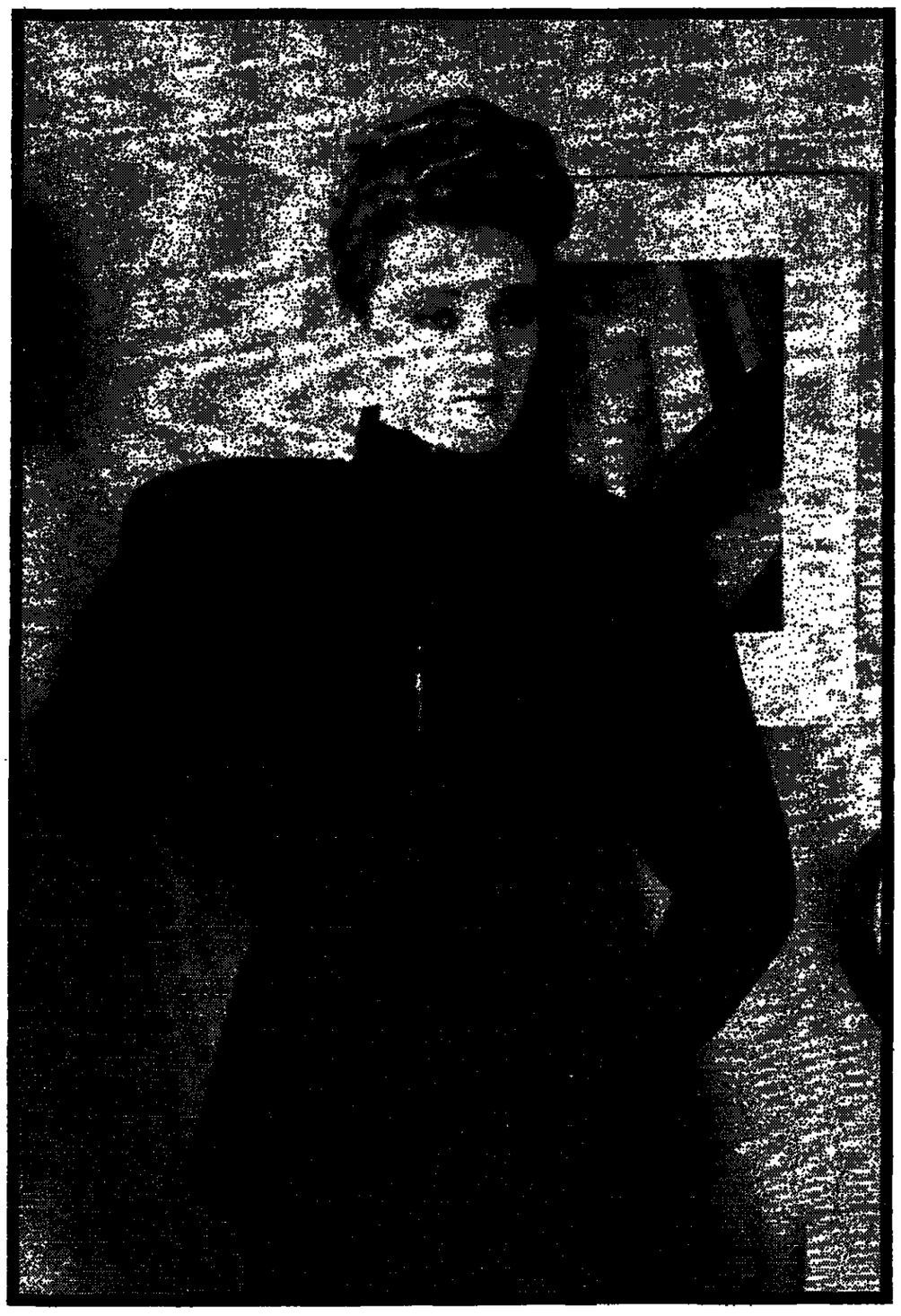

ART DIRECTOR: NANDO MIGLIO - PHOTO: BHEILA METZNER

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COMPLICE

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USX	126373	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
LuckyS	18847	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ¾
Viacm s	13959	42¾	40⅝	42⅝	+1⅝
PepsiC s	12797	27⅛	25⅝	26	− ¼
BnkAm	11422	12⅛	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
AldStr s	10318	65½	64½	64½	
IBM	9951	132⅝	131	133½	+2⅝
AT&T	8588	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
IllPowr	8495	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	− ⅛
Goodyr	7804	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
INCO	7453	14½	14	14⅛	− ⅛
CocaCl s	7348	35½	34⅛	35½	+1
AmHes	7214	24⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
SCalEd	6953	33¼	31⅞	33	+ ⅝
Disney s	6614	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	88,850,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	155,879,970
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,020,000
Amex prev. cons. close	7,600,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	75,447,700
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	98,351,500
NYSE volume up	50,647,360
NYSE volume down	23,999,130
Amex volume up	1,914,690
Amex volume down	4,497,415
OTC volume up	32,987,024
OTC volume down	18,450,770

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	135.32	134.82	135.32	+0.51
Industrials	154.72	154.13	154.65	+0.64
Transp.	119.10	118.83	119.10	+1.33
Utilities	73.01	72.75	73.01	+0.08
Finance	142.85	142.34	142.85	+0.48

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	237	253
Declined	298	302
Unchanged	240	230
Total Issues	775	785
New Highs	6	6
New Lows	13	10

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	353.24	352.99	353.20	+0.45
Industrials	348.17	347.11	348.09	+0.77
Finance	483.19	482.15	482.73	−0.30
Insurance	428.76	426.67	427.99	−0.18
Utilities	319.05	316.93	318.53	+1.28
Banks	407.15	405.78	406.94	+0.68
Transp.	325.21	322.26	324.04	−0.26

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hasbr s	18126	27⅛	24½	24⅞	−2⅜
TexAir	5816	36⅛	34⅜	35⅛	− ⅜
Hasbr pr	2130	58½	56	56	−2⅝
EchoB g	1910	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
PhilLD	1578	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
HmHar	1482	17⅛	16⅝	17	− ⅛
Wickes	1438	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
IntThr	1330	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
OBrien n	1296	13⅛	11	12⅝	+1½
OxfrdF	1261	17⅛	15⅝	16⅛	−1
HmeSh s	981	39½	38⅛	38⅛	−1½
MacSch	918	23⅜	22⅝	23	− ⅜
DWG	905	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
Alza s	863	18½	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅜
WangB	856	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.31	+0.12
Utilities	92.48	+0.23
Industrials	90.13	Unch.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	820	758
Declined	696	776
Unchanged	434	464
Total Issues	1950	1998
New Highs	28	22
New Lows	17	15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 3	178,373	406,964	38,718
Oct. 2	186,212	402,197	35,609
Oct. 1	210,505	394,754	9,227
Sept. 30	193,870	476,673	86,315
Sept. 29	183,469	387,118	12,914

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1772.92	1794.85	1763.36	1784.45	+ 10.27
Trans	811.50	827.25	808.13	822.25	+ 10.37
Util	199.22	201.12	198.24	200.20	+ 0.58
Comp	707.15	717.03	703.64	712.95	+ 5.20

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	260.52	258.05	259.75	+1.18
Transp.	197.57	193.99	197.15	+2.79
Utilities	111.12	110.09	110.93	+0.21
Finance	27.30	26.94	27.17	+0.15
SP 500	235.24	233.17	234.78	+1.07
SP 100	—	—	222.38	+1.25

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	992	963
Declined	928	1,019
Unchanged	2,511	2,448
Total Issues	4,431	4,430

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
262.96	261.89	262.18	−0.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Up in Very Light Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in one of the lightest trading sessions of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 4.49 points last week, climbed another 10.27 points Monday to 1,784.45

Advances led declines by 4-3 among the NYSE-issues traded.

Volume totaled about 88.8 million share, down from 128.1 million on Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market opened lower, but widening premiums on some stock index futures contracts prompted buy programs in the underlying equities.

Traders said a stronger performance by IBM and a firm bond market were helpful factors.

The world's largest computer company, which historically has a strong influence on the rest of the market, was said to be set to unveil a series of small, comparatively inexpensive mainframe computers in an aggressive move into the midrange market. A number of analysts were quoted as expressing optimism about IBM's performance next year.

But analysts said uncertainties about the direction of the economy, interest rates and the dollar kept most investors on the sidelines.

"No one wants to be a hero or jump on board too early," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany. "They feel the market could go down further, and they don't want to get caught."

Mr. Johnson said many people are skeptical that the economy will respond to the stimulus of lower interest rates and lower oil prices.

"There's a lot of malaise," Mr. Johnson said. "The economy in September was pretty lifeless."

"It's sort of a random day," said Michael Metz, an analyst at the New York investment firm Oppenheimer & Co. "The economy seems to be picking up very slightly, but nothing to get euphoric about."

He was referring to a monthly survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management, released Monday, suggesting that factory production will strengthen because of new orders.

Elliot Fried, director of equity research at Shearson Lehman Brothers, agreed that many large investors have stepped to the sidelines, waiting for better evidence that the economy is improving.

September retail sales data, due Thursday, should be strong and may encourage buying of stocks, Mr. Fried said. But he said that for the next two to four weeks, activity will be relatively quiet.

"The market will trade in a fairly narrow, but volatile, range," Mr. Fried predicted.

USX led the actives, closing ½ higher, at 26⅛, on 12.7 million shares. Stock trading in the biggest U.S. steel company has been heavy recently because of speculation that it may be the target of an unsolicited takeover attempt. There also were reports that USX wants to sell its chemical business as part of an anti-takeover defense.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
[illegible]										
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tatistics Index

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MEX highs/lows	P.20	Flths rate notes	P.20
YSE prices	P.14	Gold markets	P.15
YSE highs/lows	P.16	Interest rates	P.15
anadian stocks	P.22	Market summary	P.14
urrency rates	P.15	Options	P.16
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Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Gains 10.27; Story on Page 14 — 4 P.M. PRICES UP

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Hong Kong Inaugurates Its 4-in-1 Stock Exchange

By FRANCINE BREVETTE

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's new unified stock exchange moved from the experimental stage to its official opening on Monday, in a move that the colony's financial community hopes will be attractive to foreign investors.

Hong Kong's four exchanges — the Far East, Kam Ngan, Hong Kong and Kowloon — will operate as the unified Stock Exchange of Hongkong, culminating a test that began in April.

Despite the fanfare, though, stock prices on the unified exchange had their biggest fall in more than two years Monday.

The merger — and the recently approved membership in a Paris-based international fraternity of 30 exchanges called the Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs, — "has put Hong Kong on the map," said Ronald Li, chairman of the new exchange.

> "We are all looking to invest our money and Hong Kong is the best place at the moment."

The most important effect is that securities listed on the new exchange will be acceptable for the first time as collateral for loans by European banks. This should help attract European investors, Mr. Li said, although he emphasized that there was still work to be done. The exchange does not expect to have central clearing for another year or depository systems for two years.

The floor of the exchange is lined on four sides with rows of broker's seats. Each is equipped with a computer that displays the shares for sale and the last trades. But the brokers must use a telephone or move into the pit to make a transaction.

Mr. Li said there were signs that unified trading was gaining acceptance. Today, there are 678 exchange members, up from 669 on April 2, when the unified-trading experiment began. And the daily average volume of trading has jumped during that period from $30 million to $80 million.

An image of a robust but controlled exchange is crucial for Hong Kong's international credibility and its ability to compete effectively with Tokyo.

Still, there are domestic squabbles. Brokers are arguing over the lack of an unlisted securities market, which Mr. Li said would not be created until he was convinced that there was a real need. And there has been debate about the membership of large brokerages, especially those in which banks have more than a 25-percent stake. Mr. Li said he expected that to be less of a problem as the smaller concerns merge into larger ones to remain competitive.

Hang Seng Index Plunges on Opening Day

Reuters reported from Hong Kong:

Share prices tumbled in Hong Kong on Monday as the unified stock exchange was opened formally with much fanfare.

The Hang Seng index fell 50 points, to 2,084.93, the biggest one-day drop since July 1984.

Brokers blamed the decline on selling by small investors for profits and a technical correction after the market rose for 11 consecutive days, including a gain of nearly 30 points on Friday, to a record 2,120.14, on the heaviest volume in four and a half years.

They said the market remained bullish and there were no signs of a pullout by foreign financial institutions, which analysts credit with pushing up stock prices in Hong Kong in recent weeks.

"Some brokers believe a big fall on the opening day may bring bad luck, but others have dismissed this as pure superstition," one broker said.

Mr. Li expressed confidence in the future, despite the day's declines.

Analysts also said they foresee further increases in share prices and volume, as foreign-fund managers switch into local securities from the declining Tokyo exchange.

They predicted last week that the Hang Seng index would reach a high of 2,300 by the end of the year, citing's Friday's record close as the the Tokyo Stock Exchange's key Nikkei

See STOCKS, Page 21

Oil Pact Renewal Expected

OPEC Ministers Meet on Output

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Several OPEC leaders predicted Monday that the cartel would renew a temporary agreement on production controls that has pushed oil prices up by about 50 percent since August.

On the opening day of a special conference to review the accord, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries also urged non-OPEC producers to do their part to push prices higher.

Industry analysts say an extension of the cartel's two-month accord probably would mean stable, or possibly slightly higher, oil prices through the end of the year.

Oil prices rose in reaction to the developments. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the November-delivery price for the benchmark West Texas Intermediate crude increased 11 cents to $14.98 per standard 42-gallon barrel.

The oil ministers met twice and said they would resume deliberations Tuesday.

James Audu, a cartel spokesman, said that the ministers had heard a report on members' production levels.

He said there were a few violations of production quotas, but violators had "pledged to work within their quotas" in the future. He refused to identify the violators.

Mr. Audu said the ministers would begin detailed discussion of whether to extend the temporary controls or try to agree on a permanent system of quotas.

Since the 13-nation cartel agreed on Aug. 5 to pull about four million barrels a day off the world market, to a total of 16.8 million barrels, prices have risen from less than $10 a barrel to nearly $15 on Monday. OPEC's objective is to drive prices to $17 to $19 a barrel.

The Iranian oil minister, Gholamreza Aqazadeh, predicted before Monday that OPEC would agree to extend the temporary controls.

He said he had surveyed OPEC ministers. "I feel they were all happy and satisfied with the present accord," he said.

The Indonesian oil minister, Subroto, and Qatar's oil minister, Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa al Thani, buttressed Mr. Aqazadeh's words.

In his opening address to the conference, OPEC's president, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, called on non-OPEC oil-producers to help the cartel restrict world supplies.

For Porn, X Marks the Sales Slump

Fruit No Longer Forbidden Has Lost Its Appeal

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

Neal Boenzi/The New York Times

An adult-video shop on Times Square in New York.

NEW YORK — Walk into an "adult" bookstore almost anywhere in the country, and you see piles of magazines: "Orgy," "Consenting Adults," "Insatiables," to name a few of the more demure titles.

There are shelves of sexual paraphernalia. And there is the pornography industry's fastest-growing offering: racks of videocassettes, with breathless headlines and glossy packaging that show overdeveloped young people in positions never found in Gray's Anatomy.

Most important, however, is what you don't see: lots of shoppers.

Pornography is under siege. In the last few years, at least half the U.S. adult movie theaters have closed down. Playboy Magazine's circulation has tumbled, and its cable-television channel is losing subscribers. Its female counterpart, Playgirl Magazine, is reorganizing its finances in Chapter 11 proceedings.

Even sales of X-rated videos, once the industry's best hope, have leveled off. Some 1,600 adult videos will be released this year, down by 100 from 1985, according to Adult Video News, a trade publication. As more videocassette recorders are sold, adult video sales are likely to pick up again, but not to soar — and any gain will probably be at the expense of X-rated magazines.

The pornography industry's plight results partly from legal challenges, political pressures and even health concerns; fear of the sexually transmitted disease AIDS is making it more difficult to find actors and actresses.

In Los Angeles County, producers of X-rated films are being charged with pandering. With a little help from the Reagan administration, an unlikely alliance of conservatives and feminists has persuaded many retailers to stop carrying adult magazines and videos. The Reagan-appointed Meese Commission, headed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, has issued a scathing report on pornography.

Such pressures "have had a tremendous effect on sales," said Martin W. Turkel, general manager of Video Co. of America, one of the largest American distributors of adult videos. "Next year is going to be the roughest year in the history of the industry."

But most of all, according to many experts, the fault lies in the pornography itself. "X-rated movies are boring," said Arthur Morowitz, who formerly made adult movies and now is president of the Video Shack chain of outlets based in New York. "Generally it's a novelty buy. But it's like peanut butter — a little goes a long way."

Americans have always been ambivalent about pornography. Many have sought to quash it as morally offensive or even dangerous. On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence in the marketplace that it has a large following.

Indeed, pornography seems to be an ever-increasing presence on the American scene. Depending on how one defines pornography, the industry has sales somewhere between $2 billion and $10 billion a year.

At the same time that pornographic material has become widely available, however, the mass media — from perfume ads to radio sex counselors — are treating sexuality more frankly. Psychologists suggest that people may be losing their appetite

See PORN, Page 21

Icahn Offers To Buy USX For $8 Billion

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Carl C. Icahn offered Monday to take over USX Corp., formerly U.S. Steel, in a cash transaction valued at more than $8 billion.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York investor disclosed that he already holds 9.83 percent of the common stock of USX.

Mr. Icahn said the "friendly" takeover proposal was made in a letter dated Monday to the chairman of USX, David M. Roderick.

Under the proposal, USX stockholders would get $31 a share. USX shares closed at $26.50 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, up 37.5 cents in very heavy trading of 12.7 million shares.

Mr. Icahn said he and his companies had spent $497.3 million acquiring its stake of 25.35 million shares in USX and estimated the total remaining cost of the takeover at $8 billion.

In his letter to Mr. Roderick, Mr. Icahn said he would put up about $1 billion for the takeover. He added that his financial adviser, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., was confident it could obtain commitments for the rest.

The merger offer will remain open until Oct. 22, Mr. Icahn said.

Mr. Icahn, a self-styled corporate raider who has already taken over Trans World Airlines, said he was making a friendly offer for USX. In such an offer the company's management would have to agree to the takeover.

At the Pittsburgh headquarters of USX, a spokesman, William E. Keslar, said the company had no comment on Mr. Icahn's offer.

Shares of USX have risen sharply in recent weeks because of speculation that the company may become the subject of a takeover attempt.

Market sources said in September that T. Boone Pickens, Robert Holmes à Court and Irwin L. Jacobs, along with Mr. Icahn, were acquiring stakes in USX.

Later, Wall Street sources reported that Mr. Pickens had sold his holding at a slight profit.

On Sept. 22, USX acknowledged the takeover rumors, and announced a 30-day study of a possible restructuring aimed at ensuring that the market value of its shares better reflected the value of its assets and businesses.

Mr. Icahn, in his letter to Mr. Roderick, offered to drop his offer if USX management came up with a better plan for increasing the value of its stock.

But Mr. Icahn warned the USX chairman that he would not accept "greenmail" — meaning that he would not sell back his stake at above-market prices.

"You also should note that we are not interested in and will not accept any transaction in which our shareholdings were purchased by USX in any transaction which would provide a higher consideration to us than that made available to all USX common shareholders," he said.

Mr. Icahn said that if the USX board decided not to accept the $31-per-share merger proposal, "We assume that it will be because the board of directors has determined that an alternative plan provides greater value for USX's shareholders."

He said that if an alternative plan does meet this criterion, "We will be supportive of such alternative plan unless we determine to increase our cash merger bid."

Mr. Icahn added that if an alternative plan did not provide greater value for USX's stockholders, management should submit the Icahn bid and the other plan to a shareholder vote.

Other Centers Hasten to Compete With London

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — London is gearing up for the Big Bang, the nickname for securities deregulation in London. But the tremors are already being felt across Europe.

The British move, due to take place Oct. 27, has smaller financial centers like Frankfurt, Zurich and Amsterdam hastening to dismantle local barriers to business.

The measures take various shapes. In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank last May lifted a ban on such instruments as floating-rate notes and zero-coupon bonds that it had previously eschewed for their supposed inflationary effects, and granted foreign banks the right to lead-manage domestic-bond issues.

The Dutch government took similar steps, while in Zurich levies on gold trading were lifted, and plans laid to extend the hours for trading in stocks and introduce an options and stock-futures market.

But the purpose was uniformly the same: to attract foreign banks and brokers to do business locally and to stop business seepage to less

London's Big Bang

A New Financial Era

Fifth in a series of articles to appear periodically over coming weeks.

regulated banking centers like London. For with the business go numerous jobs in banking and service industries catering to the financial world.

In some countries, like West Germany and the Netherlands, the trend to deregulate was buttressed by policy shifts of pro-business governments that came to power in the early 1980s.

But in Italy, it was the means used by the Socialist-led government to help industry skirt chronically high interest rates that immense government deficits — nearly three times the large U.S. deficit when measured as a percentage of gross national product — had produced.

In France, too, the spurt to the capital markets came from the former Socialist government, which resorted to deregulation to enable nationalized companies to raise capital that the government was unable to supply.

As a means to stop the hemorrhaging of business to London, bankers agree the measures have succeeded, at least in part.

"Stock-exchange turnover doubled last year and profits have grown enormously," said Cees Bruggemann, senior vice president for capital markets at Amro Bank in Amsterdam. "In the short term I see no consequences from London for us."

Even as West German and Swiss banks expanded their securities operations in London, Swiss banks were going to Frankfurt and Milan as well and U.S. banks were expanding office space and hiring to cash in on the changes.

The result of the changes has been a securities-trading boom on local European markets.

Elio Quaglia, vice president and

See BRITAIN, Page 20

Currency Rates

Cross Rates Oct. 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
msterdam	2.2515	3.24	112.045 *	34.505 *	0.1634 *	—	5.449 *	139.23 *	146.32 y
russels(a)	41.22	59.47	20.7490	6.3345	3.0023 *	18.355	—	25.5575	26.8575 *
rankfurt	1.9942	2.872	—	30.535 *	1.445 x	88.47 *	4.82 *	122.13 *	1.2935 *
ondon (b)	1.4388	—	2.8625	9.3788	1,982.00	3.2348	59.315	2.328	221.485
ilan	1,379.00	1,984.50	692.10	211.31	—	612.40	33.36	852.13	8.959
ew York(c)	—	0.6952 =	1.992	6.5225	1,377.50	2.251	41.215	1.6215	154.225
aris	6.526	9.387	3.2759	—	4.7335 x	2.898	15.7875 *	4.0236	4.337 *
okyo	154.25	222.04	77.11	23.55	11.16 *	68.25	372.22 *	95.13	—
urich	1.6185	2.3291	81.265 *	24.805 *	0.1175 *	71.93 *	3.9172 *	—	1.0503 *
ECU	1.0471	0.7282	2.0836	6.8241	1,441.58	2.3552	43.2143	1.6931	160.684
SDR	1.2148	0.84373	2.4411	N.Q.	1,694.22	2.7491	50.5418	1.97471	187.201

losings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (e) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4385

Other Dollar Values

Currency per	U.S.$	Currency per	U.S.$	Currency per	U.S.$	Currency per	U.S.$
rgen. austral	1.064	Fin. markka	4.8625	Mex. peso	775.00	Soviet ruble	0.6768
ustral. $	1.5756	Greek drac.	133.45	Norw. krone	7.314	Span. peseta	132.25
ustr. schill.	14.03	Hong Kong $	7.794	Phil. peso	20.10	Swed. krona	6.837
elg. fin. fr.	41.78	Indian rupee	12.77	Port. escudo	146.45	Taiwan $	36.67
razil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,630.00	Saudi riyal	3.75	Thai baht	26.045
anadian $	1.3844	Irish £	0.7311	Sing. $	2.169	Turkish lira	693.50
hinese yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.4753	S. Afr. rand	2.2139	UAE dirham	3.6727
anish krone	7.51	Kuwaiti dinar	0.292	S. Kor. won	875.10	Venez. boliv.	21.11
gypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.623				

Sterling: 1.8508 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5⅞-6	4 ¾-4 ⅞	3 ¼-3 ⅜	10½-10⅝	9½-9⅝	7⅜-7½	6⅛
2 months	5⅞-6	4 ¾-4 ⅞	3⅝-3¾	10 ⅝-10 ¾	9¼-9⅜	7⅜-7½	6⅛
3 months	5 ⅞-5 ⅞	4 ¾-4 ⅞	3⅞-4	10⅞-11	8⅞-8⅞	7⅜-7½	6⅛
6 months	5 ⅞-5 ⅞	4½-4⅝	4-4⅛	10⅞-11	8¼-8⅜	7 ⅜-7 ½	6 ⅛
1 year	5 ⅞-6 ⅛	4 ¾-4 ⅞	4-4⅛	11-11⅛	8⅛-8½	7 ⅜-7 ½	6⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Oct. 6

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	7½	7½
Broker loan rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Fed funds	5 11/16	5 11/16
Com. paper 30-179 days	5.56	5.53
3-month Treasury bills	5.02	5.09
6-month Treasury bills	5.12	5.18
3-month CD's	5.58	5.45
6-month CD's	5.55	5.55
Japan		
Discount rate	3½	3½
Call money	4⅝	4 11/16
60-day interbank	4⅝	4⅝
3-month interbank	4 13/16	4⅝
West Germany		
Lombard rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight rate	4.20	4.20
1-month interbank	4.40	4.45
3-month interbank	4.40	4.45
6-month interbank	4.40	4.45
Britain		
Bank base rate	10	10
Call money	10	8¾
3-month interbank	10½	10¾
1-day Treasury bill	10¾	10¾
France		
Intervention rate	7	7
Call money	7¾	7¼
1-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
3-month interbank	7⅝	7 5/16
6-month interbank	7⅝	7 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Oct. 6

1 month	5⅞ - 6
2 months	5 15/16 - 5 15/16
3 months	5 15/16 - 5 15/16
6 months	5 15/16 - 5 15/16
1 year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 6

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 4.90
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.575

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	433.70	435.50	— 3.50
Luxembourg	436.00	—	— 1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	434.89	434.66	— 0.37
Zurich	434.63	437.85	+ 0.88
London	434.50	436.90	+ 0.90
New York	—	438.85	+ 5.35

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Bonn Reports Fall in Output During August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West German industrial production fell a provisional 0.3 percent in August from July, but rose 3.4 percent from the level of a year earlier, the government reported Monday.

The Economics Ministry also revised downward its July output figures to show that production increased 0.9 percent from June rather than 1.4 percent

"One should remember that statistical uncertainties are particularly large in the summer months, because of yearly fluctuations in the scheduling of school and work holidays," a ministry spokesman said. There was no need to revise the government's forecast of 3-percent growth this year, he added.

Domestic orders rose 1 percent, but foreign orders fell 5 percent from the July total. The ministry said these figures reflected the shift in the composition of West German demand to domestic goods from exports. (AFP, Reuters)

Saint-Gobain Expects 66% Rise in Net

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In an effort to boost interest in its privatization next month, Cie. de Saint-Gobain, a French industrial concern, said Monday that it expected its group net profit in 1986 to rise a strong 66 percent from last year to a record 1.25 billion francs ($192.3 million).

But Jean-Louis Beffa, the chairman, declined to disclose the company's earnings projections for 1987, saying that would be "premature."

Saint-Gobain is one of three companies currently being denationalized under government supervision. The others are Cie. Financière de Paribas, a holding group, and Assurances Générales de France, a leading insurance company.

The offering of shares in Saint-Gobain, the first of the three to be returned to private ownership, has been scheduled for late November.

"We do not want to comment too much on performance, considering we now are in the equivalent of an SEC registration," a Saint-Gobain executive said, referring to the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, which supervises share transactions.

Mr. Beffa and other company executives said they expected continued improvement in earnings of Saint-Gobain, a diversified maker of glass and insulation products that was nationalized in 1982.

They cited substantial cuts in personnel during the past several years, mainly in France, and a 20-billion-franc, five-year investment program that ends this year and that has been mainly aimed at improving productivity.

Executives said a similar, 20-billion-franc investment program will be established for the following five years, but Mr. Beffa, speaking at a luncheon with financial writers in Paris, declined to disclose in what countries he was planning to expand.

He said the company was still considering possible major investments in the United States, Brazil and Southeast Asia, but that no decisions had been reached.

Saint-Gobain's operations in France will be restored to profitability this year, Mr. Beffa said, following a net loss of 233 million francs in 1985.

The company's operations in Italy also have become profitable, while earnings of units in West

See FRANCE, Page 21

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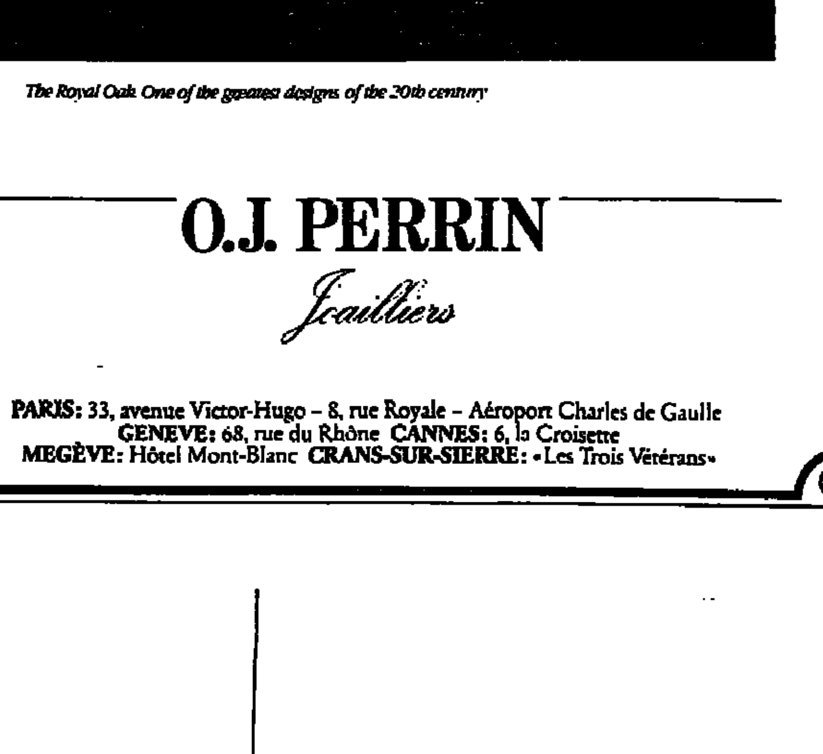
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 6

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

Hachette

	1986	1985
1st Half		
Profits	140.4	79.0

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	907.0	771.4
Net Inc.	48.6	46.6
Per Share	1.11	1.10

Italy

ENI

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	18.15 T	24.90 T
Profits	7410.	—

T: trillion.

Nat'l Semiconductor

1st Quar.	1987	1986
Revenue	501.1	408.8
Oper Loss	1.4	57.9

1986 net excludes gain of $57.3 million due to an accounting change.

United States

Echlin

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	238.3	203.0
Net Inc.	16.89	12.28
Per Share	0.36	0.30

Roadway Services

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	398.8	370.5
Net Inc.	14.7	28.4
Per Share	0.42	0.51
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,180.	1,060.
Net Inc.	50.4	50.9
Per Share	1.26	1.28

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 28

AlldStrs s, ClnG 475pf, DukeP pfF, KolsCeml, MereBank, Northgate p, Starrett, Benquet B, CircuitCity, FstChi adj p, KolsC 137pr, NL Ind n, RollinsEnv s, StratMtg, CabotCp, CnPw 77§pf, GlbGthCap n, Lucky Str, NevP 174pf, RussBerr, TWA pf, ChasMnh 675, DiamSh pf, Inco Corp, MaxNat Inv, NewsLtd n, SvcResour, Viacom s

NEW LOWS 17

AdvanSyst, AudioVid, Fleming, SooLine, ZeroCp s, Allis Chalm, Barclays n, Newhallinv, viTowle, ArrowElec, DiamndBth s, SSMC Inc n, Veeco, ArrowE pf, FtBTX adj pf, Singer wi, WrldValu n

IFO Sees More Growth In German Investment

Reuters

MUNICH — The IFO Economic Research Institute forecast on Monday that industrial investment in West Germany would continue to expand in 1987, but at a slower rate than in the previous two years.

It said in a report that investment in manufacturing industry would rise by 5 percent next year, after increasing by 10 percent this year and an unusually strong 16 percent in 1985.

Investment in all economic sectors would rise 4 to 5 percent next year, after rising 2 and 3 percent in 1986, it predicted. Overall investments stagnated in 1985.

IFO predicted a switch in investment trends in 1987 but added that slacker investment in export-dependent sectors would be more than offset by a rise in domestic-oriented demand.

The consumer boom that was sparked this year by lower West German taxes and slumping oil prices would continue into 1987, the group said.

Mitterrand Asks Nations To Cooperate on Energy

Reuters

CANNES — President François Mitterrand of France opened a world conference on energy here Monday with a plea for international cooperation on energy policies.

He also attacked what he called inequality and imbalance in the world energy markets.

"For a long time now, energy problems have outgrown the national framework," Mr. Mitterrand said, addressing more than 4,000 participants from 79 countries at the 13th World Energy Conference. "And the problems must be handled on a world scale."

He said the world energy market in general benefited industrialized countries but had done nothing to solve the difficulties of less wealthy nations.

Inequality and imbalances in the market had worsened over the years, he added.

Mr. Mitterrand proposed more bilateral agreements between energy-rich nations and those seeking resources.

He also recommended giving financial help to some oil-producing countries so that the collapse in prices did not force them to cut down on exploration.

Negotiations Resume On New Rubber Pact

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Negotiators from 50 nations resumed talks Monday for a new pact to stabilize rubber prices, and the conference president said he was optimistic an agreement would be reached.

Manaspas Xuto of Thailand said at the opening meeting that both importing and exporting countries had shown a "constructive attitude" since the last session in May.

He said the new meeting was crucial for replacing the current agreement, which expires Oct. 22, 1987. The pact, signed in 1979, covers about 95 percent of world rubber exports and 75 percent of the imports.

Previous talks broke down mainly over the reference price level. The price is determined when the buffer stock manager, who is appointed by the member nations, begins to buy or sell rubber in world markets to keep prices within the range set in the agreement.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	905.80 f	907.60 f
Reuters	1,565.00	1,565.10
D.J. Futures	123.01	122.58
Com. Research	209.77	210.33

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Paris Commodities

London Commodities

Asian Commodities

London Metals

Dividends

Oct. 6

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Begley Drug Co	Q	.18	11-15	10-21
Boothe Financial	S	.15	11-17	11-3
Commerce Bncshrs	Q	.27	12-31	12-12
Value Line Inc	Q	.10	1-16	12-12

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Oct. 6

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.05	5.03	5.18	5.16
6-month bill	5.15	5.12	5.36	5.34
1-year bill	5.27	5.25	5.56	5.56
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	96 21/32	96 23/32	7.53	7.53

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 157.06
Change for the day: + 0.21
Average yield: 6.98 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Panel Postpones NORMED Ruling

Reuters

PARIS — The Paris commercial tribunal has decided to wait for a further three months before ruling on the closure of Chantiers Navals du Nord et de la Méditerranée, or NORMED, judicial sources said Monday.

The decision to extend the "observation period" during which recovery plans can be worked out was granted at the request of NORMED's official receiver, who has spent the past three months preparing a report on the troubled company, the sources said.

NORMED, one of France's two main shipbuilders, went into receivership at the end of June after the government announced it was stopping special aid payments to shipbuilders. Three NORMED yards, employing 7,000 workers, are threatened with closure.

Spot Commodities

Oct. 6

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.52	0.52
Coffee, lb	1.98	2.06
Copper electrolytic, lb	.65½	.65-.67½
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	.24½	.24-.24½
Printcloth, yd	0.82	0.73
Silver, troy oz	5.76	5.715
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	76-77	74.50
Tin, lb	3.4497	3.6
Zinc, lb	0.47	0.47

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 6

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Oct. 6

Source: CME.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lucky Stores Rejects Edelman Takeover Bid

The Associated Press

DUBLIN, California — Lucky Stores Inc. said Monday that it has rejected as inadequate a $1.8-billion takeover bid by Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor, and has instructed management to explore restructuring alternatives.

Lucky said its board, which discussed the $35-a-share proposal Thursday in an all-day meeting, heeded the advice of its advisers, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Salomon Brothers Inc., not to accept the offer.

Kenneth W. Cope, a Lucky vice president, said the board also had instructed management to examine ways of restructuring the company "to realize shareholder values in the near term."

Speculation had been widespread last week on Wall Street that the supermarket and general-merchandise company might propose a major restructuring to boost its stock price and thwart Mr. Edelman's effort.

Mr. Edelman, who earlier this year tried unsuccessfully to buy Fruehauf Corp., a truck-trailer maker, made his buyout offer two weeks ago. He is thought to control about 3 percent of Lucky stock.

U.S. Supreme Court Rebuffs Kodak in Instant-Photo Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court upheld on Monday rulings that in January forced Eastman Kodak Co. to stop making and selling instant cameras and instant film.

The court, without comment, refused to hear Kodak's appeal of a successful patent-infringement lawsuit filed by Polaroid Corp. that destroyed Kodak's $200-million instant-photography business.

Instant photography was invented by Edwin H. Land, founder of Polaroid Corp., and was first marketed in 1948. Polaroid retained a monopoly until 1976 when Kodak introduced a competing system. Polaroid quickly sued Kodak.

After years of pretrial proceedings and a 75-day trial, U.S. District Judge Rya Zobel in Boston ruled in 1985 that Kodak had infringed on seven Polaroid patents.

Reserving judgment on what damages Kodak should pay, Judge Zobel granted a permanent injunction, effective Jan. 9, 1986, against Kodak forbidding infringement of five unexpired patents.

On April 25, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit upheld Judge Zobel's ruling.

Fiat and IBM Study Link in Software Field

Reuters

ROME — Fiat SpA and International Business Machines Corp. are discussing possible collaboration in computer software, a Fiat spokesman said Monday.

Responding to a query about press reports here that the two companies were discussing a joint venture, the spokesman said: "We confirm that negotiations are in progress between Fiat and IBM on possible ways of collaborating in value-added services in the computer-software sector."

He said nothing concrete had yet been agreed upon and would not confirm whether the talks concerned a joint venture.

The spokesman said collaboration agreements between IBM and Fiat's civil engineering subsidiary, Fiat Engineering SpA, and between IBM and Fiat's telecommunications subsidiary, Telettra SpA, were already in operation, but gave no details.

He also confirmed Italian press reports that Fiat was studying the possibility of expanding its software business through acquisitions of shares in Italian companies. "Fiat is studying the opportuneness of acquiring stakes in some Italian software houses," he said. He did not elaborate.

IBM to Unveil Midsize Computers

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After months of anticipation by the computer industry, International Business Machines Corp. is expected to introduce on Tuesday a series of small, relatively inexpensive mainframe computers, marking a radically new tactic in IBM's struggle to regain footing in the midsize computer market.

The new computers, according to industry sources, will run virtually all of the programs in a huge library of software written for IBM's enormously successful System-370 mainframes, the most popular large-scale machines used by corporations. The practical effect of the introduction will be to make IBM mainframe software run on machines the size of minicomputers, which are commonly used in corporate divisions and laboratories and by small businesses.

IBM dominates the personal computer and mainframe markets, but has been stymied in the midrange, largely because of what one top IBM executive admitted recently was "a rag-tag army" of incompatible offerings. That weakness has been exploited by minicomputer makers such as Digital Equipment Corp., whose VAX line has proven popular even among IBM's most loyal customers.

"For nearly two years now, Digital's been eating IBM's lunch," said Thomas Crotty, the president of Gartner Securities in Stamford, Connecticut. "IBM is accustomed to being the dominant player in each of its major markets, and now they are starting to fight back."

IBM officials notified reporters and industry analysts Friday to be prepared for a "significant" product announcement Tuesday in New York.

The pricing of the new offerings, nicknamed the "Baby 4300s" because they are variants of the seven-year-old 4300 series of mainframes, is still uncertain. But most experts expect that they will start at $25,000 to $40,000 for the central processor, or about $75,000 for a system fully rigged with software, high-capacity disk drives and a printer. That is about half the cost of IBM's least expensive mainframe system today.

"Everyone who's seen this agrees it's pretty hot — maybe the best thing we've seen from IBM in five years," said an executive of one of IBM's largest corporate customers, who insisted on anonymity.

Despite good reviews, though, analysts agree that IBM's strategy is risky, and there is no assurance that it will be successful. The problem, experts agree, is that IBM is attempting to achieve two goals that often conflict.

On the one hand, it badly needs a compatible line of midsize computers. While IBM's personal and mainframe computers generally can run the same software, a combination of historical accident and poor planning in the midrange has created at least three distinct, largely incompatible computers.

As a result, frustrated corporate users are forced to invest millions of dollars in essentially duplicate software for each type of IBM computer they install.

On the other hand, analysts suspect IBM is wary of undercutting its profitable line of mainframes by introducing machines of near-equivalent power at half the price.

New Software Program Is Introduced by Lotus

Reuters

NEW YORK — Lotus Development Corp. introduced on Monday a natural-language enhancement program for its popular Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet computer program.

The new software, called Lotus Hal, allows the user to manipulate the spreadsheet program with simple written commands.

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Jaguar Launches New Model, Hopes for 10-15% Growth

Reuters

COVENTRY, England — Jaguar PLC, the luxury British automaker, is celebrating its revival this week with the introduction of its first new car in over a decade.

The fact that it is able to make a new model — or even an old ones — is one of the few recent success stories of Britain's declining manufacturing sector.

But as Sir John Egan, the chairman, concedes, Jaguar is still small compared with rivals like Daimler-Benz AG of West Germany. The latest model, he says, is vital for reaching his target of steady growth of about 10 to 15 percent a year.

The introduction in Britain of the new version XJ-6 will be duplicated overseas in the next few months and culminate with its arrival in the important U.S. market next spring, Sir John said.

He said he hopes the four-door car will consolidate Jaguar's position in the North American luxury-car sector and give it an ideal model for penetrating the Japanese market.

Norsk Hydro Predicts Weaker 1986 Results

Reuters

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S said Monday that its 1986 results will be substantially weaker than it predicted in July because of poor fertilizer sales.

In July the company reported a 54-percent drop in pretax profits to 1.3 billion kroner ($178 million) for the first half of 1986 compared with the 1985 period.

COMPANY NOTES

Brother Industries Ltd. of Japan said it would establish a U.S. subsidiary in Bartlett, Tennessee, to make electronic typewriters. A company official said Brother Industries (U.S.A.) Inc., would be established by June 1987.

Cable & Wireless PLC said it would set up a joint company with C. Itoh & Co. and NTT International to study the feasibility of a telecommunications system linking Japan and the United States using fiber optic cable. The company will be called Kokusai Digital Tsushi Kikaku KK. Pacific Telecom Cable, a consortium, has applied for U.S. permission to operate such a fiber link.

Cogélex Alsthom, which groups CGEE Alsthom, Alsthom and Cables de Lyon, said it had won a contract worth more than 250 million French francs ($38.1 million) from Corp. Nacional del Cobre de Chile to extend the electricity network supplying the Chuquimata copper mine.

Daewoo Securities Co. opened a representative office in London on Monday "to help foreign investors approach the equity and bond markets in South Korea," Daewoo said.

Daimler-Benz AG is transferring the production of 1,500 diesel engines per year from its Berlin plant to the factories of its Yugoslavian cooperation partner FAP Famos, Daimler said. The engines are produced for use in Daimler buses made overseas, especially those built by the company's Turkish affiliate.

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank's application to start a securities business in Japan has been approved, the Finance Ministry said in Tokyo.

Hong Kong Dragon Airlines Ltd., Dragonair, has started scheduled, twice-weekly flights to the southwestern Chinese resort city of Guilin, an airline spokesman said.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said its provisional load factor in the six months to the end of September was 67.6 percent, a drop of 0.3 percent from the year-earlier period.

People Express Airlines Inc., which says it took in more than 750,000 bookings during its half-price promotion Sept. 29-Oct. 1, began another three-day sale Monday. It said half-price fares would be available through Wednesday for all domestic flights between Thursday and Nov. 19. The latest discounts do not apply to flights from London or Brussels, or to 14-day advance purchase prices, the company said.

Volkswagen of America Inc., a unit of Volkswagen AG, has begun production of the Jetta sedan at its plant near New Stanton, Pennsylvania.

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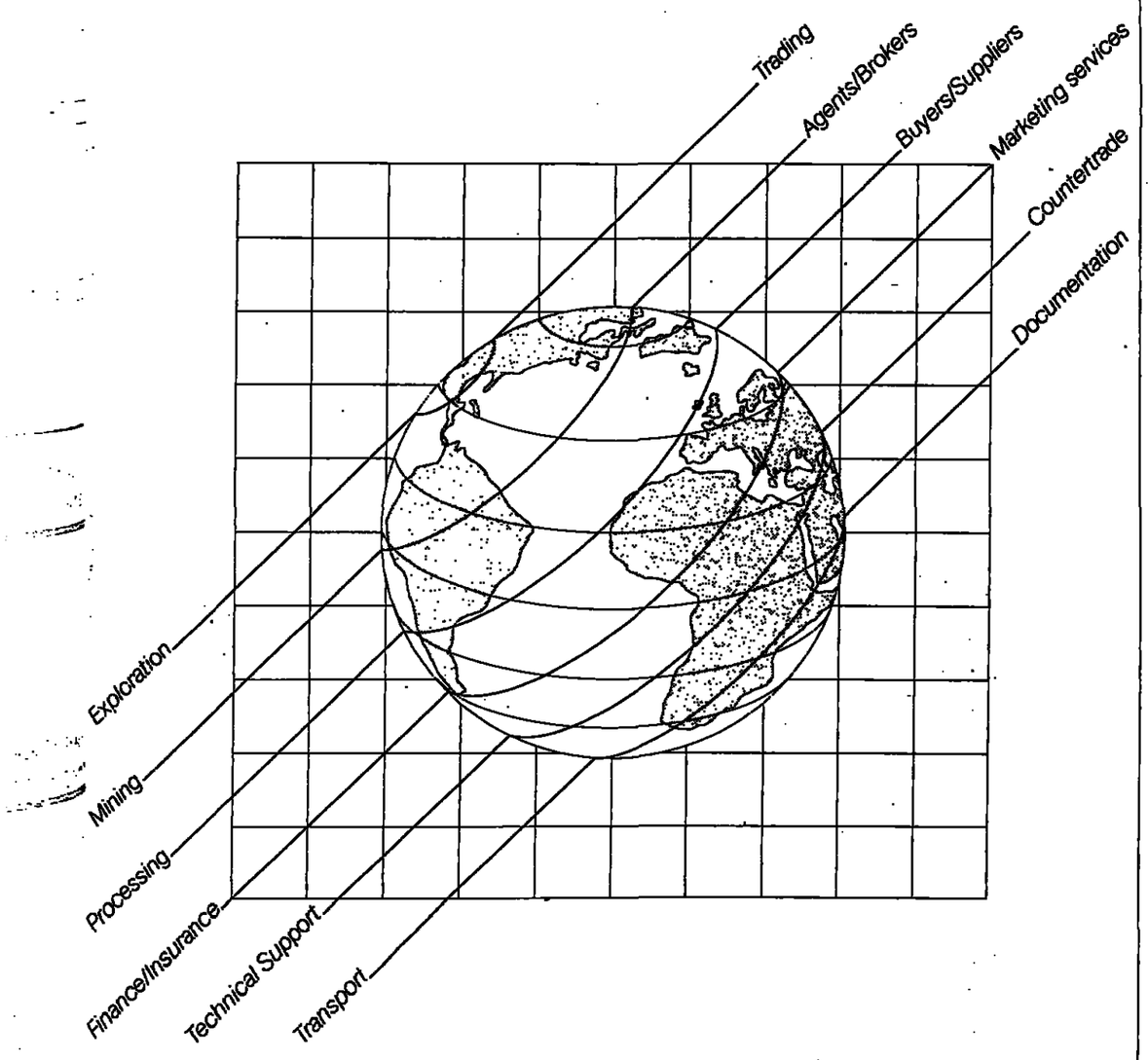

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				81	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
13⅝	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.1		28	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
6⅝	¾	ADI				7	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
17¼	9¼	AL Lab s	.12	.9	21	16	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
8⅝	3¾	AM Intl			90	504	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30¼	24½	AM Int pf	2.00	7.8		24	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
4	2½	AOI n			15	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
124	78⅞	ATT Fd	5.73e	5.2		168	110¼	109¾	110¼	+1
41¼	26⅛	ATT F wi				6	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+¼
12⅛	7⅝	AcmeU	.32	4.1	28	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
15⅝	8¼	Action	.06e	.6	10	157	10	9¾	10	−⅛
3¼	1⅛	Acton				37	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3¼	1⅞	AdmRs			22	85	2¼	2	2	−⅛
21½	12⅞	AdRusl	.16b	.8	16	19	19⅝	19½	19½	−¼
67¾	30	AllPb s	.44	.7	32	147	61½	60	61¼	+¾
12	6	AirExp			26	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
1⅛	¼	Alamco			6	60	½	½	½	
9⅞	5⅝	AlbaW				3	7	7	7	+⅛
40	8½	Alfin s			27	192	23	22¾	22¾	
27	6⅞	Aloha			12	10	25½	25⅜	25½	
12⅞	7	Alphaln				80	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+¾
11⅞	3½	AlpInGr			24	86	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
⅞	⅛	Altex n				58	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
26¼	11⅝	Alza s			41	863	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2	AmBrlt	.08	1.5		14	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
21½	10⅝	Amdahl	.20	1.0	40	279	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
15½	9⅞	AmBlit	.15	1.3	6	2	12	12	12	
17	13¼	AmCbl n			5	24	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅝	3⅞	AmCap			10	55	5⅞	5	5⅞	+⅛
5½	3½	AExFF wi				62	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
17	4½	AFruc A			31	18400z	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
16⅞	4⅝	AFruc B			30	3600z	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+½
7⅞	3⅜	AHlthM			7	37	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+⅛
15½	6½	Alsrael	.30e	2.1	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23½	12½	AMzeA	.52	2.6		15	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
22⅞	12¾	AMzeB	.52	2.7		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
7¼	2⅛	AMBld				798	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4¼	2⅞	AmOll				40	4½	4⅜	4½	−⅛
54½	38⅞	APetl		3.9		1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
14¼	8	APrec s	.18	1.5	64	52	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
9½	6¾	AmRlty			13	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
15½	3½	AmRoyl	.71l		3	143	5⅞	5	5⅞	
13⅞	3½	AScIE			113	50	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
10½	5⅛	ATechC			8	108	5⅞	4¾	4¾	−½
56	44¼	A xon pr	3.55	6.6		37	54	53½	53½	
15⅝	5½	A xon sc				52	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−½
11¼	8¾	Amrcr n			24	31	10½	10⅛	10½	
3	1¾	Ampal	.06	3.2	8	153	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
16	5½	Andal			18	38	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
3	1⅛	AndJcb				23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅝	16⅛	AngIF n	1.56e	9.2		16	17¼	17	17	−¼
1⅞	¾	AngEn n				2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅞	⅛	AngEn wi				3	¼	¼	¼	
11⅞	5⅛	Arley			12	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅞	2⅞	Armtrn				5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	4½	Armel				5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
12	8	ArrowA	.20	2.0		1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+⅛
30¾	17⅞	Arundl			9	5	26	25	26	+¼
10	5⅛	Asmr g	.20	3.0	52	283	7	6⅞	6¾	−⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Astrex			9	3	8⅞	8½	8½	−¼
3⅛	⅞	Astrotc				302	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
1⅛	⅜	AtlsCM				548	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	3	Atlas wt				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
		B								
6⅞	3⅝	BAT	.21e	3.3		316	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
33	20¼	BDM s	.12	.5	23	122	27	26½	26½	−⅜
17¼	7⅞	BRT s	.40l	2.6	10	12	15⅝	15½	15½	−¼
3⅞	2½	BSD n			17	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
20⅜	9½	BSN	.65e	3.3	27	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	−¼
19⅞	10	Badger	.50	3.2	16	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅞	13	Baker			13	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
13⅛	9	BaldwS	.32	2.6		3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	−⅛
4⅞	1¼	BalyM wt				14	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
33⅝	25¼	BanFd	4.68e	15.9		16	29½	29⅜	29⅜	−⅛
7⅞	5½	Banstr g				31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10¼	7¾	BnkBld	.40	4.1	27	59	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
6¼	3¼	Barco				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7½	4⅛	BaryRG			22	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅞	Baruch			31	18	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
12⅞	8	Beard			15	45	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+¼
11½	4⅛	BeldBlk	.60l			5	6	6	6	−⅛
37¼	16⅞	BergBr	.32b	1.8	8	277	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	−½
35	16¼	BicCp s	.48	1.6	15	22	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	−⅝
16¼	10⅛	BioV	.44	4.0	10	33	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
32½	23⅛	BinkMf	1.00	4.3	10	12	23⅛	23	23	−⅜
23⅞	8¾	BioR B			21	17	17¼	17	17	+⅛
23¼	8⅞	BioR A			20	47	16⅛	16¼	16¼	−½
21⅞	12¼	Blessg s	.34	1.7	14	2	20½	20½	20½	
⅜	¼	BlackE				16	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
16¼	11⅛	BlountA	.45	3.3	42	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
32⅞	12½	BolarPh			27	93	22¾	22⅜	22¾	
12	6⅞	BowVal	.20			36	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
13⅞	8½	BowlA s	.40	3.5	12	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6	2⅞	Bowmr			13	43	3	3	3	
27¼	16	Bowne	.44	1.8	13	26	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	−¼
21⅛	11½	Brscn s	.80	3.9		511	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+⅜
58	32⅞	BrnFA	1.24	2.7	12	9	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+½
64½	34⅛	BrnFB	1.24	2.4	13	74	53	51⅜	52⅜	+⅞
5⅜	4	BrnF pf	.40	7.4		10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	8.5		32	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
21⅞	6½	Bushin			18	224	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
		C								
39⅞	18¾	CDI			12	30	25½	24⅞	25	+¼
10⅞	2½	CMI Co			84	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
12½	7⅝	CSS			25	35	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13½	Cablv n				13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
16⅞	9	CaesNJ			12	15	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
17⅞	5⅞	CagleA			11	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
14¾	7⅞	Calprop	.86t	9.8	9	56	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
18⅞	12½	Camco	.44	2.7	11	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+⅜
19⅞	13½	CMarc g	.28	1.7		30	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−⅜
19½	11½	CdnOc g	.64			1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−¼
37⅞	27⅞	CWneA n			7	13	28⅜	28¼	28½	+¼
51⅞	20½	CWineB			7	7	29½	29¼	29¼	−⅛
10	5⅞	Cardis			8	54	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
7½	3⅝	CareE B			13	31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
7⅞	3½	CareE A	.10	3.2	7	24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
8⅞	2	Casblan			17	16	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
31⅞	25¼	CasFd	2.20a	7.7		13	28⅝	28⅜	28½	−⅛
5½	4⅞	CFCda n	.10e	2.0		105	5⅞	5	5⅛	+⅛
14	10⅝	ConlSe	1.70e	13.5		15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
29	23¼	CenS prD	2.00	7.5		2x	26⅞	26½	26½	−⅛
15½	4½	Centrst	.95e	9.7		35	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
9	5¾	Cetec	.20	3.5		9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
13	8⅛	ChDev n			22	124	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−¼
12⅞	8¼	ChDvA n			22	22	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
4⅛	1½	ChmpH				294	1⅝	1½	1⅞	
24¾	17⅞	ChiMdA	.20	.9	16	167	21½	20⅞	21½	+¾
27⅞	18½	ChiRv	1.20a	5.4	15	6	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
9⅞	6	ChlDv g				1	6	6	6	−⅛
59½	25½	Citadel			6	15	50⅞	50⅝	50½	−⅜
24½	12¾	CrlFst s	.60	2.9	12	48	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
20⅞	18⅞	Clabr pf	3.31	16.9		61	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
⅛	⅛	Clabr wi				339	⅛	⅛	⅛	
54⅛	40⅞	Clarml	2.14e	4.1		11	52	51½	52	+⅜
11⅞	8⅛	ClarkC	.30e	3.4	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
53⅛	31	Clarost	.97e	2.0	11	12	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	+⅜
5⅞	2½	Cognitr				6	3	3	3	
12⅝	5½	Cohu	.20	3.3	15	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8	3¼	ColnF wt				105	5½	4⅞	5½	+¾
33½	12⅝	Comfd s	.40	1.4	8	69	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−¼
11⅞	6⅛	Comtrn n			13	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24¼	6⅞	CompD				53	20⅝	20	20	−⅜
11⅞	5⅛	CmpCn				189	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
15⅞	4⅞	CmFct s			20	40	12⅛	11½	12	+½
13⅞	5½	Cmptr s			18	283	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
13	7⅛	ConcdF			24	19	10⅛	10½	10½	+⅛
14⅛	10⅞	Connly			11	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅜
9⅞	3⅛	Conast			44	123	4½	4¼	4⅜	
5⅛	¼	Cong wt				76	⅜	¼	¼	−⅛
⅞	⅜	Cong wtP				18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅛	4⅛	Cong un				10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	CnsEP n				700	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅛	1¼	ConsOG				409	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15¾	11	Consim n				97	11	10½	10¾	−¼
16½	12⅛	ContAlr				48	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
31⅛	18⅞	ContMtl			12	7	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
13⅛	2⅛	Convst	.55l			28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
20	16	Copley	1.51e	8.4	13	3	18	17⅞	18	−⅛
6⅛	2⅞	CosmCr			15	65	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	CntrMl	1.53e	8.7		217	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+⅛
16⅝	9½	CrstFo	.15e	1.2	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
47⅞	31⅞	Cross	1.60	3.9	18	9	41⅛	41¼	41¼	−½
41	33⅛	CrowlM	1.00	2.9	15	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
26	14⅛	CrnCP				2	14½	14½	14½	
22	11⅛	CrCPB				69	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
34¼	21¾	CwCP pf	1.92	7.8		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−½
25½	24¼	CwC ptD				4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
31	5⅛	CrownC			10	35	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
24⅛	14⅞	Cubic	.39	2.6	29	28	15¾	15¼	15¼	−⅜
35⅛	23⅞	Curtice	.96	3.3	14	3	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
⅞	⅝	CustEn				29	⅞	⅜	⅞	
		D								
3⅛	1½	DWG	.08l	2.9		905	3	2¾	2¾	−¼
16½	1⅛	DamEA	.23l			38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
9⅞	1⅛	DamEB	.29l			122	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+¼
4⅛	½	Damson				1328	⅝	⅝	⅝	−¼
27⅝	3¼	Dams pf	.63l			21	3⅞	3¼	3¼	−⅝
26⅞	3⅝	Dams pf	.75l			18	5½	4½	4½	−1
18	11⅜	DataPd	.16	1.2		155	13¾	13½	13½	
17⅞	5⅜	Datarm			5	42	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
19¼	10½	DeLau n				137	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
8	2	DeRose				10	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Decorat				4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
34¾	24½	DelLb s	.40	1.3	13	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	−¼
20	15¼	DelVal	1.74	9.0	11	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+¼
2¼	¼	Delmed				898	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5½	3¼	Dsgntrn	.17t	5.0		4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
15⅞	7⅞	Desgnl			8	44	8½	8⅛	8½	
15⅝	12	DevlCp			15	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
9⅞	4½	DevnRs	.60	10.0	26	20	6	5⅞	6	+¼
12⅞	6½	Diag A			39	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
9¾	5½	Diag B			31	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
7⅞	5⅛	DckMA g				121	7¾	7¼	7¾	+⅜
7⅞	5¼	DckMB g				20	7⅞	7	7⅞	+⅜
1¾	⅜	Digicon				10	½	½	½	
45⅞	30⅛	Dillrd s	.12	.3	16	155	38	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	DivlHtl			48	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
2⅞	⅜	DomeP				1042	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	13¼	Domtr s	1.00			213	24½	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
35½	16	Ducom	.20	1.2		9	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
22½	17¼	Duplex	.52	2.6	12	43	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
21¼	13⅝	DurTst	.40b	2.5	20	18	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
		E								
12¼	7¾	EAC	.40	4.2		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
14	9¼	EECO s			23	93	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+¼
12	5⅛	ESI	.37t	6.3	10	23	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	EaglCl				4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
24⅞	18	EstnCo	1.00	5.0	10	5	20	20	20	+⅛
34	27¼	Estop	4.17e	13.5	10	17x	31⅛	31	31	−¼
23¼	12⅛	EchoB g	.12			1910	23⅛	22¾	22¾	
52	18⅞	ElcAm	1.40	2.7	16	5	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
10⅞	5¼	ElecSd				123	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
4½	2	Elsinor				74	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
18¾	9¾	Elswth n				17	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
10⅞	5¼	EmCar			5	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
7⅞	5¼	Endvco	.69t	12.3	7	169	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
16⅝	4⅞	EnDvl	1.00	17.0		28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
18¼	4⅝	ESD			14	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Enstr pf	.52e	20.8		3	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
30⅝	4¼	EntMkt			56	257	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
10⅞	9⅝	Eqtyg n				24	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
19	5⅞	Eroind s			15	79	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
30	15½	Espey	.40	2.3	12	4	17¼	17	17¼	
2⅞	⅜	Esprit				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
41	35¼	EsqRd	.72e	2.1		2	35¼	35	35	−¼
13¼	8¾	EvrJ A	.20	1.7	15	95	12¼	11¾	12	+¼
16⅝	7⅝	Excel	.40b	2.7	14	8	15⅛	15	15	−¼
		F								
12⅞	7⅞	FPA				23	12¼	12	12	
34¼	19⅞	Fablnd	.50	1.8	10	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
19⅞	8½	FairFn s			13	127	17½	17⅛	17¼	−¼
24⅞	15	Farly pf	2.67t	10.9		289	24⅝	24¼	24½	+⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Fldata			2	24	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
12⅞	6⅝	FtAust n	.25e	2.9		57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11¾	8	FAusP n	.07e	.8		785	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
6	3⅞	FtCtrl n			25	67	4	3⅞	4	
3	⅞	FtCtr wt				22	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅝	11⅛	FtConn	1.00a	7.1	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14	9¼	FWymB	.40	4.2	13	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅞	10⅛	Fstcrp	.30	2.3	7	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
22⅞	12¼	FischP	.93t	7.2	17	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
18⅞	9⅛	FltcGE				1	16¾	16¾	16⅝	−⅛
7⅞	3½	vjFlanig				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31⅞	15⅝	FlaRk s			11	11	28¾	28½	28¾	+⅛
30⅝	21	Fluke	1.14t	5.0	15	34	23¼	22⅞	23	−⅜
20⅝	11⅛	Foodrm			9	40	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−¼
33⅝	28⅛	Foote pf				1	29½	29½	29½	−¼
7½	5	FthllG				258	6⅛	6	6¼	
141½	99	FordCn	d2.00e			1450z	105	105	105	+2½
33½	22	ForstC A	.30	1.0	29	1	29	29	29	+⅛
22	11½	ForstL s			35	539	19¼	18⅞	19	−¼
26⅛	13⅝	FreqE s			18	15	20	20	20	−¼
11	7⅝	Friedm	.28b	3.4	11	3x	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
11	5	FriesE s			11	21	6¼	6	6¼	
42¼	20⅝	Frischs	.22b	.6	54	51	39½	39	39⅛	−⅝
15¼	7	FurVit s	.20	2.1	24	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
		G								
7⅞	4	GRI			100	2	6	6	6	
3⅝	1⅜	GTI				16	2	2	2	+⅛
16½	10⅞	GalaxC			29	9	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
1¾	⅞	GalxyO				116	½	⅜	⅜	−⅛
30½	22⅝	Garan	.60	2.0	34	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
12½	3⅝	GatLit				37	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
16½	11⅝	GelmS			46	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅞	⅝	Gemco				31	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
3½	1⅜	GnEmp				25	2	1⅞	2	+¼
19⅝	12½	GnMicr	.10b	.7	13	5	14½	14½	14½	
16⅝	10	GenvDr	.20	1.6	29	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
5½	2¾	GeoR wt				3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	10	GeoRs pf	1.00	8.2		7	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
33⅞	20⅝	GlantF	.40	2.2	14	94	28	27½	27⅝	−⅜
18⅝	9⅝	GntYl g	.25e	1.7		266	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
27⅞	20½	Glatfl s	.50	2.3	14	98x	22¼	21½	21⅝	−½
43⅝	21	Glnmr	1.08b	2.5	28	141	40¼	38⅛	39¼	−1¼
5⅝	2⅝	GlobNR			22	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
⅞	⅜	GldFld				17	½	½	½	
43¾	25½	GuldLP n				3	41¼	40¾	40¾	−¼
6⅞	⅞	GrahMc	.40l			97	1⅛	1	1	
6⅞	4⅝	Grnman g				13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
17⅞	8⅜	GrTech			16	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
44½	30	GrtLkC	.52	1.6	20	67	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	
26⅞	9⅛	Grenm s			65	94	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−½
18½	10	Greiner			16	23	18	18	18	
14⅞	9⅜	GrdCh	.50b	3.8	12	13	13⅜	13	13⅛	−⅛
11½	9¼	GuldM n				61	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
12⅞	8⅝	GlfCda n	.52			78	10⅛	10	10	
3⅝	3	GlfCd pr	.16	4.9		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅞	9½	Gull	.05e	.5	31	109	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
		H								
56	7⅞	HAL			6	115	15⅝	14⅜	14½	−1¼
19½	9⅝	HUBC s	.40	2.4	15	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
6⅞	3¾	Halifax	.05e	1.0	13	19	5⅛	5¼	5¼	−⅛
5⅛	2	Halml			21	756	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
17⅝	6⅞	HamptI	1.37t	11.4	7	8	12	11⅞	12	
46	21⅞	Hndym	.20e	.5	13	41	44½	44¼	44¼	−½
13⅝	7¼	Harley n				363	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
11⅞	10	HarlsT n	.12e	1.1		27	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
3½	1⅛	Harvey				9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38⅞	14⅛	Hasbr s			14	18126	27⅝	24½	24⅝	−2⅞
61½	15	Hasbr pr	2.00	3.6		2130	58½	56	56	−2⅝
12⅝	7	Hlll n			13	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
9⅞	7⅛	HltMn n			17	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	HlthCr s	1.56	9.1	11	67	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
12⅞	7⅞	HlthCh				85	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+¼
23½	19⅝	Hltvstl n				40	22	21⅞	21⅞	
38⅝	13	Heico	.10	.3	11	10	29⅝	29½	29½	−½
11½	7⅝	HeinWr	.25e	2.8	11	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Heldor				16	2½	2⅜	2½	
⅞	⅜	HelmR			22	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
12⅞	2⅛	HeritEn			8	60	8⅛	8	8⅛	−⅛
5¼	3¼	HershO				11	3⅜	3¼	3½	−⅛
17¾	11⅞	Hiptron	.20	1.7	13	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
4½	1⅞	Hofmon			12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
21¼	8¼	HollyC n			6	11	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
31½	16⅝	HmeGp			22	391	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+¼
25⅝	20⅝	Hmins pf	2.95	12.5		124	23⅜	23½	23⅝	−⅛
44⅝	12⅞	HmeSh s			87	981	39½	38¼	38¼	−1¼
35	20⅝	Hormel	.56	1.7	17	15	33	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
17½	6	HrnHar				1482	17⅛	16⅞	17	−¼
6⅞	⅝	HrnH wt				198	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Hill wtA				35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅜
5½	3⅛	Hill wtB				32	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	HouOT	.74e	24.7		175	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
21⅞	5⅜	HovnE s			12	34	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
25⅝	9⅝	Howlin	.25e	1.1	9	16	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+1
34½	20	HubelA	.84	3.1	13	116	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
36¼	20⅝	HubelB	.84	3.0	14	48	29	28⅜	28⅜	−⅜
21⅛	10⅝	HudsFd n	.10	.6	17	118	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
26	17⅞	HudGn	.40	1.8	17	1	22	22	22	−⅛
7¾	4⅞	Husky g	.20			138	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		I								
7¼	3⅛	ICEE n				24	4⅛	3¾	3¾	−⅛
32⅝	14⅝	ICH s			7	413	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	
2	⅞	ICO			63	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
14¼	5¼	IRT Cp				7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	−¼
11⅞	4⅛	ISS	.12	2.2	49	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
39⅞	25⅛	ImpOil g	1.60a		8	37	32½	32¼	32¼	−⅜
7½	1⅜	Inflight				21	2	2	2	−⅛
16⅞	8⅛	Instron s	.12	1.0	16	146	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
2½	1⅛	InstSy			18	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	2¼	InsSy pf	.25t	11.1		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅞	10	IntCty g	.60		7	12	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
21⅞	10	Intmk s	.10	.9		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
10⅝	3	IntBknt			10	237	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
4⅛	½	IntBk wt				27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
9⅞	5½	IntHyd			363	51	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
6⅞	3⅝	IntPwr				5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
6⅞	2½	IntProt			13	89	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
15⅞	6⅝	IntSeaw			5	5	12	12	12	
5	1⅛	IntThr				1320	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
5⅞	1⅜	InThr pf				72	1½	1½	1½	
11	4	Intwst				5	9	8⅞	9	−⅛
23½	15⅜	Ionics			21	114	16	15⅜	15¾	−⅜
44⅛	19⅝	IroqBrd			79	8	33	32⅞	33	+⅛
		J								
15⅛	11	Jaclyn	.50b	3.4	20	28	14¾	14½	14½	+⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Jacobs			21	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅝	2½	JetAm			9	74	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
10	5⅛	Jetron	.77t	11.8	10	31	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
16½	10¾	Jwlmst n			10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
4	1⅛	JohnPd				9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅞	3½	JohnAm	.22l		20	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
19⅝	7¼	Johnlnd			5	33	16⅛	15½	15⅝	−⅛
7⅞	2½	JumpJk			10	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
		K								
49¾	35	KnGs pf	4.50	9.4		160z	47¾	47⅝	47¾	
5⅞	3	KapokC				4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅝	4⅛	Kappo			15	23	7¾	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
27⅞	9⅝	KayCp s	.24b	1.0	11	50	24⅝	23½	23½	−½
22¼	8⅝	KayJw s	.40	2.4	10	5	17	17	17	−⅛
19⅝	10	KearNt	.40	2.8		22	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅜
12⅞	8	KlyOG n	1.10e	11.0		5x	10	10	10	−⅛
23	17	Kenwin	.80	4.7	36	4	17	17	17	
25½	15⅝	Ketchm			76	4	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+⅛
9⅝	2⅞	KeyCoB	.25e	6.3	4	11	4	4	4	
8¼	2⅜	KeyCoA	.25e	6.1	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
6½	2¼	KeyCo				10	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
1⅝	¼	KeyC wtA				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1	KeyC wtB				4	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅝	1½	Kidde wt				35	2⅝	2	2	
5	2⅝	Kinark				12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3¼	1¾	Kirby				36	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12¼	4½	Kit Mfg			7	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
20⅞	9⅛	Knoll			10	24	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
31⅞	25¼	KoperC	2.40	8.2	416	61	29⅝	29	29⅛	−⅛
		L								
2⅞	1⅛	LaBarg				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	4⅛	LaJoll n				53	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
22½	9⅝	LdmkSv			5	48	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
22	16⅛	LndBnc	.64	3.7	10	75	17½	17	17	−⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Lndmk	.40	2.1	20	2	19	19	19	−⅛
10½	8½	Laser			14	98	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
9⅞	7⅞	Lauren			46	86	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
8⅛	3⅞	LazKap				1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
20⅝	1⅝	LearPP	2.25l			165	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
38⅝	20⅛	LeePh			11	95	26⅛	25½	26	−¼
15⅛	13½	LeePh wi				12	13⅜	13	13⅛	−⅜
40⅜	28	Lehigh	.50	1.6	9	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
8⅞	4⅛	LeisurT			11	141	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	−⅛
25⅛	23¼	LeisT pf				22	24½	24⅛	24½	−⅛
13¼	5⅝	Levitt			26	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
54⅞	24⅛	LbtFin	.50	1.2	15	3	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	−⅛
2⅛	⅞	LifeRst				17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Lilly un				85	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	LinPr n	.17e	1.7		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
1⅜	⅞	LncNC wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
10⅞	4½	Lionel			4	184	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
3⅜	⅝	Lionl wtA				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
3¼	⅝	Lionl wtB				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	3	Lillid				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅜	13½	LoriCp			9	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
33⅝	17	LorTel n			19	433	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅛
27⅞	14	Lumex	.08	.4	20	48	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
15⅛	9⅝	Luria			16	186	11	10½	11	+⅛
18	13½	Lydal			12	24	14⅜	14⅛	14½	−⅛
16⅞	8½	LynCSy	.20	1.7	12	31	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
		M								
1⅞	⅝	MCO Rs				12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅞	8	MSA	.90e	8.5	22	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1	MSA wt				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	7⅛	MSI Dt			41	78	11½	11⅛	11⅜	−⅛

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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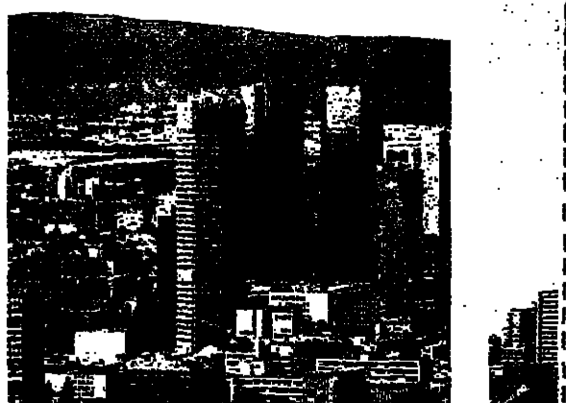
At the heart of Germany's financial capital: Helaba Frankfurt



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Redemption Notice

National and Grindlays Bank Limited

7¾% Capital Bonds 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated November 29, 1972 under which the above-designated Bonds are issued, $2,000,000 aggregate principal amount of such Bonds of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn for the annual redemption instalment on November 15, 1986 (therein sometimes referred to as the annual redemption date):

$1,000 COUPON BONDS

354	[illegible]
57	[illegible]
56	[illegible]
58	[illegible]
59	[illegible]
61	[illegible]
571	[illegible]
578	[illegible]
580	[illegible]
581	[illegible]
582	[illegible]
584	[illegible]
585	[illegible]
590	[illegible]
619	[illegible]
620	[illegible]
621	[illegible]
622	[illegible]
647	[illegible]
828	[illegible]
882	[illegible]
884	[illegible]
911	[illegible]
914	[illegible]
915	[illegible]
922	[illegible]
932	[illegible]
941	[illegible]
945	[illegible]
999	[illegible]
1044	[illegible]
1171	[illegible]
1318	[illegible]
1320	[illegible]
1321	[illegible]
1326	[illegible]
1329	[illegible]
1335	[illegible]
1393	[illegible]
1495	[illegible]
1511	[illegible]
1523	[illegible]
1675	[illegible]
1702	[illegible]
1716	[illegible]
1720	[illegible]
1721	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]
1886	[illegible]
1956	[illegible]
1967	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]
1979	[illegible]
1983	[illegible]
1984	[illegible]
1985	[illegible]
1986	[illegible]
1991	[illegible]
1992	[illegible]
1994	[illegible]
1995	[illegible]
1998	[illegible]
2342	[illegible]
2345	[illegible]
2385	[illegible]
2472	[illegible]
2559	[illegible]
2560	[illegible]
2563	[illegible]
2573	[illegible]
2577	[illegible]
2578	[illegible]
2579	[illegible]
2582	[illegible]
2584	[illegible]
2614	[illegible]
2671	[illegible]
2675	[illegible]
2678	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
3051	[illegible]
3096	[illegible]
3107	[illegible]
3111	[illegible]
3113	[illegible]
3115	[illegible]
3118	[illegible]
3124	[illegible]
3125	[illegible]
3412	[illegible]
3414	[illegible]
3416	[illegible]
3420	[illegible]
3514	[illegible]
3590	[illegible]
3595	[illegible]
3598	[illegible]
3599	[illegible]
3600	[illegible]
3601	[illegible]
3602	[illegible]
3603	[illegible]
3604	[illegible]
3609	[illegible]
3618	[illegible]
3921	[illegible]
4714	[illegible]
4761	[illegible]
4762	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
4853	[illegible]
4869	[illegible]
4891	[illegible]
4912	[illegible]
4916	[illegible]
4918	[illegible]
4919	[illegible]
4921	[illegible]
4934	[illegible]
4951	[illegible]
5179	[illegible]
5275	[illegible]
5309	[illegible]
5449	[illegible]
5558	[illegible]
5561	[illegible]
5562	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
5564	[illegible]
5565	[illegible]
5568	[illegible]

Payment of the redemption price of the Bonds specified above will be made on the annual redemption date at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof. (a) at the Corporate Trust Services Department, of Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), the Principal Paying Agent under the Trust Deed referred to above, No. 111 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London, Paris, Brussels, and Citicorp (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg, and the principal offices of Lloyds Bank International Limited (formerly Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited) in Amsterdam, Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) S.A. (formerly Lloyds Bank (Belgium) S.A.) in Brussels, Lloyds Bank Limited in London and Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited (formerly Lloyds Bank Europe Limited) in Paris. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City, or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, on November 15, 1986. On and after the annual redemption date, interest on the said Bonds will cease to accrue, and, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption, payment will be made at the said redemption price out of funds to be deposited with the Principal Paying Agent. The amount of any missing unmatured coupons will be deducted from the sum due for payment.

Coupons due November 15, 1986 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds of any payment made within the United States may be required by the Interest and Dividend Compliance Act of 1983 unless the Paying Agent has the correct tax identification number (social security or employer identification number) or Exemption Certificate of the payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or Exemption Certificate or equivalent when presenting your Securities.

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By CITIBANK, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent

October 7, 1986

[illegible]

JSC/MS Holdings Inc.

a newly formed company jointly owned by
Jefferson Smurfit Corporation, a subsidiary of Jefferson Smurfit Group plc,
and The Morgan Stanley Leveraged Equity Fund

has acquired

Container Corporation of America

a wholly owned subsidiary of

Mobil Corporation

The undersigned initiated this leveraged buyout transaction, structured the joint venture, negotiated the terms of the acquisition and the senior debt financing, and acted as underwriter for the subordinated debt financing.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

September 30, 1986

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy any of these securities.
The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

$680,000,000

JSC/MS Holdings Inc.

which will operate under the name

Container Corporation of America

$180,000,000 Senior Subordinated Debentures due 1998

$500,000,000 Subordinated Discount Debentures due 2006

The undersigned acted as underwriter for these securities in connection with the leveraged buyout of Container Corporation of America by a newly formed company jointly owned by Jefferson Smurfit Corporation, a subsidiary of Jefferson Smurfit Group plc, and The Morgan Stanley Leveraged Equity Fund.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

September 30, 1986

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

COMMODITIES

Manila Market Hopes to Open Soon

By Keith Stafford
Reuters

MANILA — The Manila International Futures Exchange Inc. hopes to start trading sugar and soybean contracts soon and eventually trade coconut oil, rubber, coffee, copper and peso-dollar futures, according to Uisden McInnes, president of the exchange management company.

He said in an interview that the market had established a trading floor in the Makati business district of Manila and would open when the membership approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission reached 20.

The commission has approved 13 members so far and another application has been submitted.

The exchange, with paid-up capital of 2 million pesos ($102,560), will operate clearing and has created a compensation fund requiring each new member to deposit 200,000 pesos. Membership itself costs 20,000 pesos.

Mr. McInnes said three local brokers speculating on the Hong Kong sugar and soybean markets and in the Tokyo red-bean market were turning over 8,000 to 10,000 contracts a month.

"If we double that after opening we should be okay," he said.

Mr. McInnes, a former commissioner for securities in Hong Kong, said he had hoped the exchange would be open by the beginning of October. But, he said, the process of approving memberships had taken longer than expected and he could not forecast when the exchange would begin trading.

Because existing members have employed staff, the exchange will ask the SEC to allow trading to start once it receives applications from the other six members needed, he said.

Mr. McInnes said it was too early to say when the exchange would be able to move on to financial futures.

Present activity in the Philippines in commodities-futures trading is purely speculative, he said.

"The essential thing now is to attract local hedging contracts," he added.

Once in operation, the Manila clearing house hopes to use the International Commodities Clearing House Ltd. of London as manager.

Ratification of Cocoa Pact Appears Likely

By David Axtell
Reuters

LONDON — Cocoa-producing and -importing nations have signed a new price-stabilization pact in numbers sufficient to suggest that it will be able to take effect, according to reports by the International Cocoa Organization.

A spokesman of the intergovernmental group said that East Germany had signed just within a deadline last week. That means enough members accept the accord, subject to lengthy ratification procedures, for it to take effect — good news for Third World sellers of cocoa.

A previous pact expired Sept. 30. Importers and exporters have agreed on a four-month transition period to give time for at least provisional ratification by signatories of the new one.

The International Cocoa Organization's 60 producer and consumer countries have edged toward ratifying the pact since it was negotiated in July.

The negotiations, in Geneva, were saved from collapse when the Ivory Coast, the biggest producer, decided to join. It did not enter the previous accord, saying it preferred to leave the price to market forces.

Failure to agree on a new pact would have hurt the economies of the producers. In June, prices hit their lowest level since 1983 after two years of surplus and amid doubts over prospects for a new agreement. The average price as issued by the cocoa organization was then 84.75 cents a pound, compared with 95.21 cents now.

Arrangements have been made to keep buffer-stock provisions under the lapsed accord in place for the four-month transition, although they are at present suspended.

The buffer stock — which purchases cocoa from the free market when prices fall and releases cocoa from stocks when they rise — was frozen in 1982 when it ran out of money after buying 100,000 tons from the market to defend prices.

But the International Cocoa Organization's financial reserves, collected through levies on cocoa traded by members, have since risen to about $230 million, enough to buy 100,000 tons at current prices.

Should that prove insufficient to keep prices up, a withholding plan will take effect under which exporters will hold back up to 120,000 tons from the market.

A climate for negotiating a new pact that still relied chiefly on a buffer stock was not favorable after the collapse of the International Tin Agreement last October when its buffer stock ran out of funds, cocoa organization delegates say.

The new pact is thought more likely to succeed because it will support prices in line with long-run market trends, rather than an arbitrarily high target price that would subsidize overproduction.

Another advantage of the new accord is that with the entry of the Ivory Coast, it will have the participation of all big producers.

The experience of the previous pact and the tin accord showed the disadvantages of a large nonmember exporter enjoying a free ride while draining the buffer stock.

Countries covering 80 percent of exports have indicated they will apply the new accord.

BRITAIN:
Move Felt Abroad

(Continued from first finance page)

director of Citicorp Markets in Milan, a Citicorp unit recently set up to cash in on the Italian securities upswing, said the number of companies listed on Milan's stock exchange jumped to 220 from 1[illegible] within a year, thanks to simplified registration rules. Further investment growth is expected when Italy, as planned, lifts a requirement next year that Italians who invest overseas deposit 12 percent of the amount in a non-interest bearing account at the central bank.

"We are at stage one, stages two and three will have to follow," Mr. Quaglia said.

Nevertheless, the specter creeping along securities markets' w[illegible] for European banking and government officials is that London, by becoming a center of Euroequity trading as it is the focal point of Eurobond business, could evolve into an immense financial hub with other centers relegated to satellite status.

"We don't hear that very gladly," said Gunther Mecklenburg, manager of the trust department at Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank, in Frankfurt. Bowing to necessity however, Mr. Mecklenburg's bank, a small but aggressive investment and merchant bank that has made a name for itself in securities trading, plans to open a branch office and securities-trading unit in London early next year.

The bank has been among those that have lobbied heaviest for change in Frankfurt, including more centralized planning of the country's eight stock exchanges and lifting of West Germany's withholding tax for buyers of domestic bonds. Though the Bundesbank has lifted the ban on innovative instruments like floating-rate notes and certificates of deposit, the price benefit of such short-term low-interest instruments is virtually annulled by the tax.

"This is always an issue, particularly with our large institutional investors," Mr. Mecklenburg said.

Chevrolet Changing Sales Unit

Reuters

WARREN, Michigan — The Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp. will restructure its sales department on Dec. 1 to strengthen ties with its dealers and add support to truck sales, the division said Monday. It said it would replace its zone offices with 22 branch offices linked to headquarters by expanded electronic communications.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 6

CrwnCnP pfD	GrangExn g	HotlInv wtA	HotlInv wtB
ObrienEgy n	Pantasote		

NEW LOWS 13

AmTechCer	Binks Mfg	Canston n	EsqRad El
GalaxyOil	HBcraInt n	LaurenCap	LeePhrm wt
SFN pfA	SDie 465pr	SeamensCo n	StdHavens
Telesclen			

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Fund	Currency	Price
[illegible]		

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
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NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL INDEX FUND N.V.
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Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will take place at the offices of the Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on 30th October, 1986 at 10.00 a.m. The agenda and the Annual Report 1985 are available for inspection at the office of the Company and may be obtained from the Paying Agent mentioned hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 23rd October, 1986.

Willemstad, Curaçao, 7th October, 1986.

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Caribbean Management Company
(Manager)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Down on Weak U.S. Economy

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ...ised lower against most major ...rrencies Monday in a continuing ...action to the weak U.S. economy.

"There was some disappoint...nt that Japan did not cut its ...tes over the weekend and little ...pectation that West Germany ...ll reduce rates," said Steven ...ras, chief trader at Irving Trust ... "Given the weak U.S. economy ...ere are no real positives for the ...llar on the horizon and it could ...to new lows before week's end."

"With the U.S. doing nothing to ...op it up, the dollar will only stop ...lling when U.S. economic funda...entals turn around, and that ...oks a long way off," said James ...cNeill, economist at Marine ...idland Banks.

A London trader added: "It's a ...e-way street down."

In New York, the dollar fell to ...992 Deutsche marks from 2.005 DM Friday, to 6.5225 French francs from 6.5675, and to 154.225 yen from 154.5. Sterling also was weaker, slipping to $1.4385 from $1.4405.

In London, the dollar edged down to 1.9905 DM from 1.9985 DM on Friday but it rose to 154 yen from 153.8 on Friday.

In Tokyo, it rose to 154.25 yen from 154.1 yen on Friday.

The pound closed at 2.8625 DM, down from 2.883 DM on Friday. It also slipped against the dollar, to $1.4388 from $1.443 on Friday. Sterling spent the entire day at the record low level of 68 percent of its 1975 value against a trade-weighted index of 18 major currencies. On Friday, it had closed at 68.2 percent.

Both the Bank of England and the Bundesbank stepped in to try to stabilize the currencies.

The dollar has been depressed by a rise in the U.S. unemployment rate for September and by disputes between the United States and other major industrialized countries over whether the currency should continue its yearlong slide.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said over the weekend: "Either we are going to increase growth abroad or we are going to have to see a greater competitiveness of the dollar, or both."

Sterling has been undermined by long-term political and oil-related concerns, falling to successive record lows since mid-September, when it stood well above 71 percent on its trade-weighted index and at 3.05 DM.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.9942 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.0095 on Friday, and at 6.526 French francs in Paris, down from 6.549. In Zurich it rose to 1.6185 Swiss francs from 1.6168.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.9905	1.9985
Pound sterling	1.4388	1.4430
Japanese yen	154.00	153.80
Swiss franc	1.6180	1.6190
French franc	6.5196	6.5405

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Jobs Data Has Lingering, Positive Effect

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — Most sectors of ...e Eurobond market finished ...onday slightly above last Fri...y's closing levels. The dollar sec...r remained underpinned by Fri...y's news that U.S. employment ...ta for September was much ...aker than expected, dealers said.

That data showed that unem...yment rose to 7 percent from ...gust's 6.8 percent, while non...m payroll employment grew by ...ly 107,000.

Dollar straights ended Monday ...h gains of ⅛ to ⅜ point after a ...appy day's trading when retail ...estors stayed absent.

Two new dollar straights were ...nched Monday.

The larger was a $150-million ...nd for SBC Finance (Cayman ...ands) Ltd. guaranteed by Swiss ...nk Corp.

The four-year issue pays 7 per...nt and was priced at 101⅛ per...nt. A spokesman at the lead man...er, Swiss Bank Corp. International, said the issue was priced to yield 40 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury securities at launch. He quoted it at a discount of 1⅜ percent bid, comfortably inside the total fees of 1⅞ percent.

One dealer said there had been good retail demand from continental Europe for the issue.

The other issue was a $100-million bond for Belgium's BACOB Finance NV, guaranteed by BACOB SC. The five-year issue pays 7¾ percent and was priced at 101⅛. Lead manager was Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd., which quoted it at a discount of 2 percent, outside total fees of 1⅞ percent.

Dealers said retail demand for new issues still appeared very selective. Despite a firmer undertone in the secondary market, "there's still a lot of nervousness about the state of the dollar," one dealer at a European bank said.

He added that the currency's recent return to below 2 Deutsche marks had helped keep retail investors on the sidelines Monday.

The floating-rate-note sector was also slightly firmer, with some demand again noted for perpetual issues with long coupon runs, dealers said. The market was underpinned by falls of 1/16 point in period Eurodollar deposit rates.

Friday's $100-million bond for Okobank started trading Monday and was quoted at 99.82 percent, inside the total fees of 35 basis points.

Sterling straights were steady, with dealers awaiting Tuesday's U.K. money supply figures.

The British pound was again weak on the foreign exchange market, with its trade weighted index at 68.0 percent throughout the day, a further record low. But dealers said professionals were holding off selling bonds until Tuesday's money-supply data.

Jean-Louis Beffa

FRANCE:

Saint Gobain Net

(Continued from first finance page)

Germany and Spain have been "progressing," according to Mr. Beffa, who did not give figures. He added that subsidiaries in the United States and Brazil were also "doing well."

Sales from Saint-Gobain's industrial affiliates in France account for about 43 percent of total group revenue, which is expected to rise to a record 76 billion francs this year from 67.8 billion francs in 1985, executives said.

"With our costs declining for structural reasons, rather than conjuncture, we are in a very good position [regarding earnings improvement] in 1987, when we will consolidate what we accomplished in 1986," said Jacques-Henri David, who last month was named managing director. In the No. 2 position of the company, Mr. David is primarily responsible for financial strategy.

Saint-Gobain's group net profit last year rose 46 percent to 753 million francs.

Regarding the share offering, Mr. David said that the preparations were continuing in close cooperation with a supervisory commission of the Ministry of Finance.

PORN: *X-Rated Industry Finds Sex No Longer Sells Like It Used To*

(Continued from first finance page)

for fruit that is no longer forbidden.

"The initial thrill of seeing any sexual activity excites people once or twice and then gets boring," said Helen S. Kaplan, a psychiatrist who heads the human-sexuality program at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. As people feel freer to act out their sexual fantasies, she added, they feel less need to indulge in pornography.

All this is bad news for the makers and merchants of pornography. Reluctantly, most people in the business have written off the prospect of an X-rated video boom and recognize that video production is ripe for consolidation. But the industry continues to believe there is still room for significant growth in certain markets — specifically, sales to women and heterosexual couples — and even for higher-quality videos that offer plots and what are known in Hollywood as "production values."

Only a decade ago, X-rated videos looked like the industry's future. The immensely successful movie "Deep Throat," made for $25,000 in 1972, reportedly grossed more than $50 million. The video revolution seemed to promise even more potential.

Initially, almost the only home videos available were pornographic ones. As VCR sales took off in 1980, the industry started counting on new customers — young professionals, middle-aged suburban couples and women — who shunned porn theaters but might watch X-rated films at home. "I never liked going to those theaters," said Candida Royalle, who starred in about 30 X-rated films and two years ago formed Femme Productions to make adult videos.

Femme Productions is one of about 85 companies, mostly small, privately held concerns in the Los Angeles area, that are now engaged exclusively in producing X-rated videos — thousands over the last few years. Some cater to an even smaller audience, with all-male films for homosexual viewers.

In some respects, Femme is a typical operation: a low-volume start-up — to date, it has made three videos — that has eked out a small profit. Entry into the business is easy, requiring little more than a hand-held camera, a couple of actors and a motel room; the scripts are so minimal that, according to the Meese Commission, some have been used several times. Costs are often no more than $5,000 or $10,000 a film.

"The market is in absolute chaos," said Howard Farber, president of Video-X-Pix, a New York-based maker and distributor of adult videos. "It's like people running out on the field after a Mets game. Too many people have jumped into the business, and the quality is horrendous."

The result has been a glut of X-rated videos at the video retail outlets, which buy both X-rated and mainstream cassettes from producers and rent them to customers. The stores, which once paid producers $90 for an adult video, now pay around $40. While customers select theatrical film videos on the basis of word-of-mouth and reviews, they usually choose X-rated videos for their titles and packaging.

Most of the video market's growth has been captured by theatrical films with ratings of R or even PG; adult videos have declined to somewhere between 5 percent and 15 percent of rentals. Even the most successful adult videos fare modestly; the most popular X-rated videos may sell only 10,000 cassettes to stores.

But while the X-rated video revolution never materialized, video has left its stamp on the urban landscape — and on the rest of the adult-entertainment industry. Adult movie houses have been badly hurt by the VCR as well as by urban redevelopment. An estimated 300 to 400 adult theaters remain open across the country, down from 800 to 1,200 six years ago. Adult bookstores have also closed.

Magazines have suffered a similar fate. The circulations of Penthouse, Playboy, Gallery, Oui and other mainstream men's magazines have all dropped sharply since 1980, and seem still to be headed down.

In July Playboy announced that it was reducing the circulation base it guarantees advertisers to 3.4 million, from 4.1 million, and slashing advertising rates by 17 percent, effective with the November issue. The more sexually explicit Hustler Magazine has declined in circulation from 1.9 million a decade ago to 800,000 today — and holds on to many of those readers, the magazine concedes, because of its reviews of X-rated videos.

Playgirl Magazine got off to a spectacularly successful start in 1973 with photographs of nude men, but circulation since then has fallen 60 percent, to 575,000 last year.

Some of the magazines' problems come from Washington. In the past 18 months, more than 17,000 stores have stopped carrying sex magazines. About half of those stores succumbed to pressure, including picketing, from an unlikely combination of conservatives and feminists. The rest of the stores, including 4,500 7-Eleven convenience stores owned by Southland Corp., fell into line after they got a letter last February from the Meese Commission, warning that they might be named in the panel's report.

The response of some of the magazines may be a measure of their plight: They are jumping into the beleaguered video business.

Last year Bob Guccione, the chairman of Penthouse International, started a video subsidiary that so far has produced two cassettes. The first, "The Girls of Penthouse," an hour-long series of soft-core vignettes featuring more nudity than sex, sold well, but at a price too low to make much profit. The second, "Love Stories," was only recently released.

But within seven years, Mr. Guccione said, he expects Penthouse films and videos to outearn all of Penthouse's magazines. "That's the direction the industry has to go: television and video," he said. He maintains that video sales will pick up because people will begin to buy, rather than rent, cassettes, and more women and couples will seek X-rated material.

Playboy Enterprises also is making a major foray into electronics, with its cable television channel and soft-core video cassettes, but with mixed results. It has spent heavily on programming for its cable channel but, as with many pay-cable services, the number of subscribers has fallen: to 633,000 at the end of June, from 753,000 a year earlier. Playboy's 25 videocassettes, such as "Farmers' Daughters" and "Playboy Video Centerfold," have sold well, but they have been priced at a bargain-basement $9.95. While profitable even at these prices, margins are very thin. Playboy Enterprises lost $62 million in fiscal 1986, which ended June 30, including a $7.2-million loss in its video division.

Nor is oversupply video's only problem. For years prosecutors in Los Angeles have occasionally brought charges — generally without much success — against X-rated film makers for "pandering" by hiring actors to perform sex acts.

Recently the statute was toughened to mandate a three-year jail sentence, and last year it was used successfully for the first time, against Harold Freeman, who runs Hollywood Video Productions. Several more cases are pending.

Video, along with print, was denounced in July by the Meese panel, in a 1,960-page report linking pornography to violence and other social ills. There is no consensus in the industry, however, about the commission's impact. Adult Video News suggested that retailers display copies of the report so that browsers could read descriptions of some of the videos in stock.

"There will always be controversy surrounding pornography," said Paul Fishbein, the trade magazine's president. "There will always be pornography."

STOCKS:

New Exchange

(Continued from first finance page)

average lost 545.26 points, to 17,019.13, in its second-biggest single-day fall.

Marshall Auerback, portfolio manager of G.T. Management (Asia) Ltd., said fund managers, including many Japanese, have pulled out from Tokyo since the market average there reached a peak in late August.

"We are all looking for somewhere to invest our money and Hong Kong is the best place at the moment," he said.

Monday's OTC Prices

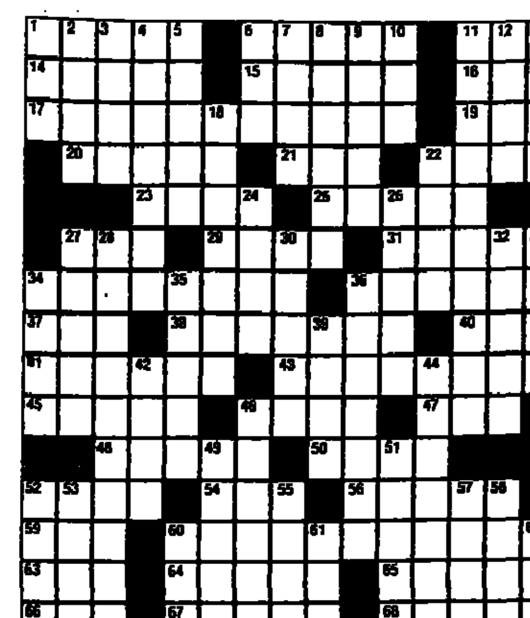
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
Q									
14⅝	6	QMS			1727	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6¼	Quadrx			236	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28	16	Quantm			154	17¼	16¾	17	
15½	6¼	Quixte s			152	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
X									
25¼	16¾	XL Data			8	18	18	18	
12	4¼	Xicor			112	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
22¼	11⅛	Xidex			1071	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
15⅛	10⅝	Xyvsn			114	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Y									
41½	19⅞	YlowF s	.62	1.7	1570	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
Z									
33½	19¼	ZenNtl	.80	3.4	207	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
63½	38¼	ZionUt	1.44	3.0	11	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



ACROSS

1 First Oscar film
6 Bitter
11 Pelage
14 Soap plant
15 Tours's river
16 Alias, for short
17 Restless feeling
19 Journey part
20 Impertinent
21 Thieves' unit
22 Lohengrin's bride
23 Buddhist monastery
25 Holy man
27 Verb ender
29 Famous middle name
31 Certain sizes
34 Hedy Lamarr, for one
36 Unmarried
37 Face the target
38 Theme of this puzzle
40 Feed-bag tidbit
41 Biblical book
43 —— as (because)
45 Administer unction, old style
46 Porgy
47 Brooklyn follower
48 Riveter of W.W. II
50 Bridge
52 Mandolin's kin
54 —— Palmas
56 Portray
59 Violinist Kavafian
60 Shinleaf
63 Pep
64 Emulated an expectant father
65 Tempo marking
66 Munched
67 Skillful
68 Beaver's cousin

DOWN

1 Part of "T.W T.W.T."
2 Little rascals
3 Mrs. Helmer
4 Shine
5 Feel
6 Nickname of a '36 contender
7 Campus figure
8 Muralist of note
9 Spenser's name for Ireland
10 "—— Rosenkavalier"
11 Quarrel
12 Oahu music-makers
13 Mode in Hindu music
18 Revolves
22 Dark, to poets
24 Utah resort
26 Ignorance, in an old saying
27 Hunter in the sky
28 Gershwin hit: 1935
30 Blister: Abbr.
32 Sugared
33 Clockmaker Thomas
34 Theda of silents
35 Bondsmen of old
36 Food fish
39 Burden
42 Medicinal plant
44 Mosque feature
46 Medium's forte
49 Homer classic
51 Word form with Saxon
52 Scoria
53 Military group
55 Short distance
57 Copper
58 Pierre's pate
60 F.D.R. agcy.
61 Airline-schedule initials
62 Neither's companion

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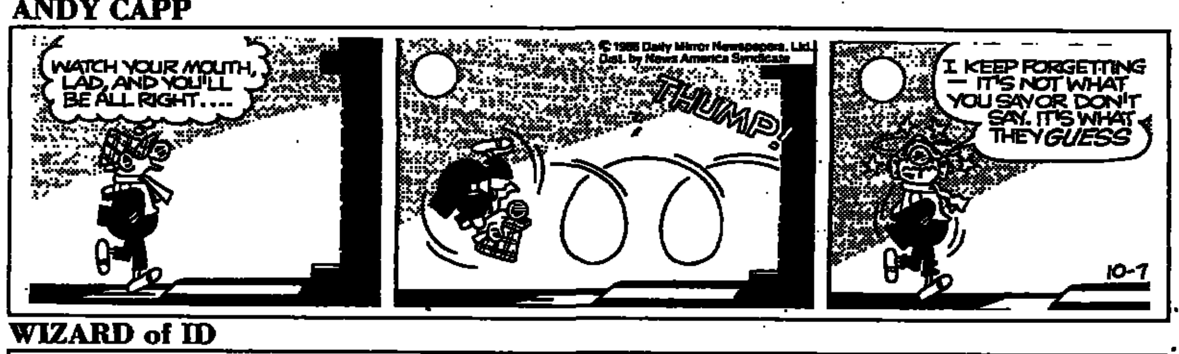
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

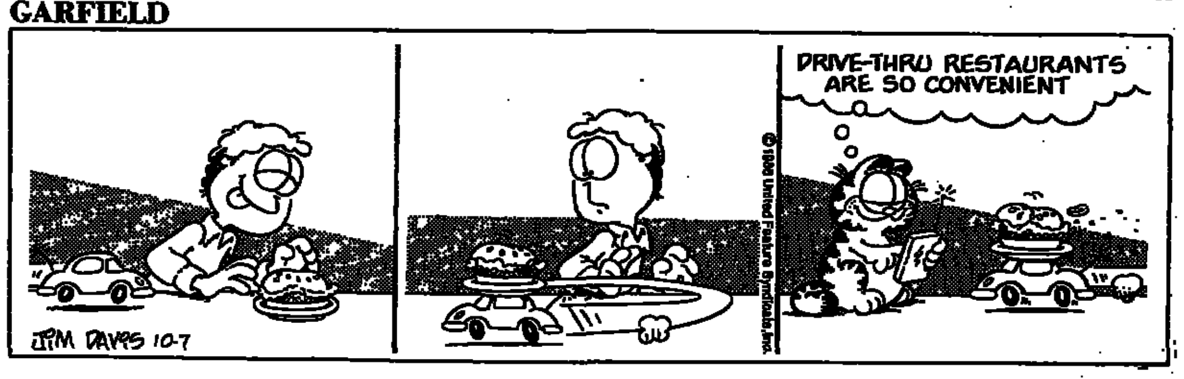
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE

"HOWDY. DENNIS IS MY NAME AN' TESTING COOKIES IS MY GAME."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOCKE

TRAYP

RUFUTE

DIMPIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: GRIPE LIGHT HALVED UNSEAT
Answer: What he said when he fell into the manhole—"GIVE ME A HAND"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	23	73	18	64	cl
Amsterdam	17	63	15	59	cl
Athens	27	81	17	63	fr
Barcelona	24	75	17	63	cl
Belgrade	21	70	2	36	fr
Berlin	15	59	6	43	o
Brussels	17	63	15	59	o
Bucharest	18	64	3	37	fr
Budapest	18	64	4	39	fr
Copenhagen	11	52	8	46	fo
Costa Del Sol	26	79	19	66	cl
Dublin	17	63	13	55	o
Edinburgh	15	59	11	52	o
Florence	—	—	—	—	na
Frankfurt	16	61	8	46	o
Geneva	22	72	10	50	fr
Helsinki	8	46	-3	27	fr
Istanbul	22	72	13	55	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	19	66	fr
Lisbon	25	77	17	63	fr
London	19	66	10	50	cl
Madrid	22	72	13	55	cl
Milan	—	—	14	57	fr
Moscow	5	41	1	34	o
Munich	23	73	5	41	fr
Nice	25	77	19	66	fr
Oslo	12	54	8	46	cl
Paris	18	64	13	55	cl
Prague	18	64	3	37	fr
Reykjavik	5	41	2	36	cl
Rome	—	—	15	59	fr
Stockholm	7	45	2	36	r
Strasbourg	18	64	8	46	o
Venice	—	—	13	55	fr
Vienna	16	61	5	41	cl
Warsaw	18	64	-1	30	cl
Zurich	19	66	10	50	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	21	70	6	43	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	27	81	15	59	fr
Jerusalem	23	73	16	61	cl
Tel Aviv	28	82	17	63	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	11	52	cl
Sydney	20	68	18	64	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	25	77	o
Beijing	16	61	14	57	r
Hong Kong	28	82	23	73	fr
Manila	25	77	23	73	r
New Delhi	31	88	23	73	fr
Seoul	23	73	17	63	fr
Shanghai	21	70	16	61	fr
Singapore	30	86	24	75	o
Taipei	27	81	24	75	o
Tokyo	23	73	21	70	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	24	75	17	63	cl
Cairo	28	82	19	66	cl
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	24	75	20	68	fr
Harare	28	82	16	61	fr
Lagos	24	75	23	73	r
Nairobi	23	73	15	59	cl
Tunis	25	77	23	73	o
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	21	70	16	61	o
Mexico City	22	72	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	21	70	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	7	45	-1	30	pc
Atlanta	26	79	18	64	pc
Boston	17	63	11	52	cl
Chicago	15	59	2	36	fr
Denver	20	68	3	37	fr
Detroit	12	54	5	41	pc
Honolulu	32	90	24	75	fr
Houston	29	84	21	70	st
Los Angeles	28	82	17	63	pc
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	13	55	1	34	pc
Montreal	9	48	5	41	fr
Nassau	31	88	21	70	fr
New York	19	66	11	52	pc
San Francisco	21	70	14	57	pc
Seattle	21	70	11	52	fr
Toronto	15	59	7	45	r
Washington	21	70	7	45	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 17—8 (63—46). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 18—10 (64—50). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 22—13 (72—55). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 16—8 (61—46). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 19—10 (66—50). ROME: Fair. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18—11 (64—52). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 29—24 (84—75). MANILA: Rainy. Temp. 25—24 (77—75). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 23—15 (73—59). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 25—17 (77—63).

BOOKS

PERFUME: The Story of a Murderer

By Patrick Süskind. Translated from the German by John E. Woods. 255 pages. $16.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HOW can you help being intrigued by the jovial yet ironic voice of the narrator in this first novel? "In eighteenth-century France," he begins, "there lived a man who was one of the most gifted and abominable personages in an era that knew no lack of gifted and abominable personages." He continues, "His story will be told here. His name was Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, and if his name . . . has been forgotten today, it is . . . because his gifts and his sole ambition were restricted to a domain that leaves no traces in history: to the fleeting realm of scent."

One of the first attractions of Patrick Süskind's remarkable fable is simply to watch the pieces of the puzzle fit together. The abominable personage is a bastard child born in a Paris fishmonger's stall on July 17, 1738. Nobody wants the infant because something is wrong with him: His body has no smell. And yet no scent is not discerned by him. At age 6, "he had completely grasped his surroundings olfactorily." "Perhaps the closest analogy to his talent is the musical *Wunderkind*, who has heard his way inside melodies and harmonies to the alphabet of individual tones and now composes completely new melodies and harmonies all on his own. With the one difference, however, that the alphabet of odors is incomparably larger and more nuanced than that of tones; and with the additional difference that, the creative activity of Grenouille the *Wunderkind* took place only inside him and could be perceived by no one other than himself."

And the nude on the dust jacket — a detail from Watteau's "Nymphe et Satyre" — represents what Jean-Baptiste will eventually seek in his quest for the ideal scent — the *essence absolue* of life itself, a perfume made from beautiful women. And of course, as we soon come to realize, for these women to yield their fragrance, they will have to be murdered.

Süskind can make us root for his monstrous genius and delight in such extravagant scenes as one where Grenouille confounds one of Paris's master perfumers by composing, as if he were "a child busy cooking up some ghastly brew of water, grass, and mud," a perfume that, compared to the most popular brand of the day, is "as a symphony is to the scratching of a lonely violin."

He can make us sympathize with Grenouille. He can make us rise with him to ecstatic heights when, God-like, he populates his solipsistic world with the memories of countless smells and debauches himself on them like an alcoholic in a distillery.

And he can make us scheme with him as first he concocts a series of aromas that make his smell human, and then he discovers "a scent so terrifyingly celestial that once it had unfolded its total glory, it would unleash a perfume such as the world had never smelled before."

What does it mean, this latter-day Grimm fairy tale by a resident of Munich who, when his ambition to become a concert pianist was thwarted by a problem with his hands, took up the study of medieval and modern history at the University of Munich? "Perfume" is a fable of criminal genius. "Perfume" is a guide to the banality of evil. It is a parable of the rise and fall of Hitler and a thinly disguised anatomy of Germany's collective guilt. It mocks by implication every sort of charismatic figure from the religious guru to the rock star.

And yet Süskind's *tour de force* never groans beneath the weight of its meaning. Its point of view is so balanced and controlled that we are perfectly divided in our sympathy between the murderer and his victims.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	W	S			S	E	R	A		O	S	H	A
E	Z	R	A		S	C	R	A	M		C	O	O	P
E	T	A	L		M	A	N	H	A	T	T	A	N	S
M	E	T		L	I	N	E		T	E	E	P	E	E
S	C	H	O	O	L	S		B	E	A	T			
			R	O	E		F	O	U	R	S	O	M	E
Q	U	E	E	N	S	B	E	R	R	Y		G	E	L
U	S	C	G			O	R	A			S	L	I	M
I	S	H		B	R	O	N	X	C	H	E	E	R	S
P	R	O	T	E	I	N	S		L	I	P			
			W	A	N	E		F	E	T	T	E	R	S
R	A	T	I	N	G		E	R	A	S		V	A	T
I	N	B	R	O	O	K	L	Y	N		S	A	V	E
F	O	A	L		L	A	K	E	S		I	D	E	A
T	A	R	S		D	Y	E	R			T	E	L	L

10/7/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TWO of the top United States junior masters, 15-year-old Vivek Rao of Monroeville, Pennsylvania, and Danny Edelman, 17, of New Rochelle, N.Y., tied for first place in the National High School Championship this summer.

Each scored 6½-½ in the 320-entrant, Swiss-system competition at the George Washington Lodge in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania; Rao was awarded the championship trophy on tie break points.

The Team Championship — the four best-scoring players from a school make up its team — was easily won by University High of Tucson, Arizona. Liz Neely, Adam Colby, Robby Adamson, Ross Colby and Clark Allen were the members of the winning team, which took 22 of 28 possible points.

George Washington High School of Philadelphia — with Jeffrey Moore, Brett Singer, Boris Rubin and Alfred Moore — was second, with 20 points.

Edelman defeated Alex Sherzer of Fallston, Maryland, with some ingenious combination play. Sherzer did not take Edelman up on the challenge posed by 8. . P-B3, although Black's gambit with 9 N-KB4, NxQP; 10 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 11 PxPch, NxP; 12 N-N6ch, PxN; 13 QxR, K-B2; 14 Q-R4, P-K4 is currently under hot dispute from 15 N-B3!?

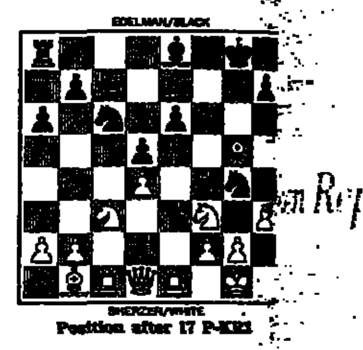
The positional threat involved in 11 N-KB3 was to exchange Black's good KB by 12 B-KB4, but this was hindered by 12. . Q-B2. It used to be that White would pursue the theme further, after 12 N-B3, P-QR3; 13 B-KN5, O-O, by 14 B-R4 — intending 15 B-N3 — until it was discovered that 14. . N-KR4! is strong for Black.

Edelman's 15. . B-K1! was positionally powerful, preparing, as it did, to convert this bad bishop into a monster with. . B-R4. But before that could come about, Sherzer's 16 R-K1 inspired Edelman to launch a direct attack on the king with 16. . N-KN5!

It would not have worked to defend by 17 P-KN3? because of 17. . Q-B2; 17 P-KN3? because of 17. . Q-B2; 18 K-N2, NxQP!; 19 NxN, QxPch; 20 K-R3, QxRPch; 21 KxN, B-R4mate. However, neither did 17 P-KR3 deter Edelman from smoking out the white king with 17. . B-R7ch; 18 K-B1, NxBP!

It was now necessary for White to defend by 19 Q-B2, N-K5; 20 NxN, B-N3; 21 Q-N3, PxN; 22 BxP, BxB; 23 QxPch, K-R1; 24 QxB, although after 24. . Q-R4! (threatening 25. . QxB); 25 R-B5, QxP, Black would have recovered his sacrificed pawn while leaving the white king in an awkward position.

EDELMAN/BLACK



SHERZER/WHITE

Position after 17 P-KR3

Instead, Sherzer wrongly thought that his king was fireproof and gobbled the piece with 19 KxN? On 19. . Q-N6ch!, Sherzer would have found 20 K-B1 futile: 20. . B-R4!; 21 R-K3 (21 Q-B2, RxNch!; 22 PxR, QxBPch) 23 Q-B2, Q-R8ch forces mate, QxB lets Black recover the piece with undiminished attack.

Nothing could have stopped 22. . RxNch! and after RxR, QxBch; 24 K-B2, BxR; 25 QxB, QxR, Sherzer, a rook down, gave up.

FRENCH DEFENSE

	White Sherzer	Black Edelman		White Sherzer	Black Edelman
1	P-K4	P-K3	14	B-R4	[illegible]
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	15	B-N3	[illegible]
3	N-Q2	N-KB3	16	R-K1	[illegible]
4	B-Q3	P-B4	17	P-KR3	[illegible]
5	P-K5	KN-Q2	18	K-B1	[illegible]
6	P-QB3	N-QB3	19	KxN	[illegible]
7	N-K2	PxP	20	K-K3	[illegible]
8	PxP	P-B3	21	R-B1	[illegible]
9	PxP	NxBP	22	R-KR2	[illegible]
10	O-O	B-Q3	23	RxR	[illegible]
11	N-KB3	Q-B2	24	K-B2	[illegible]
12	N-B3	P-QR3	25	QxB	[illegible]
13	B-KN5	O-O	26	Resigns	

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	544	554
ACF Holding	58.80	57.50
Aegon	93.30	93.50
Akzo	147.60	147.60
Ahold	96.40	96
Amev	72.40	74.20
A'Dam Rubber	10.75	10.75
Amro Bank	94.30	97
BVG	82	85
Buehrmann T	207.50	207.50
Caland Hlds	17.80	18
Elsevier-NDU	224	225
Fokker	59	61
Gist Brocades	45	47
Heineken	171	172
Hoogovens	58.80	60.10
KLM	46.40	47.10
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	81	81.50
Nedlloyd	173	175
NMB	215	218
Oce Vander G	528	532
Pakhoed	67	67.50
Philips	54.70	55
Robeco	91.80	91.60
Rodamco	136.50	136.50
Rolinco	82.40	82.80
Rorento	50	50
Royal Dutch	208.40	203.50
Unilever	474	477
Van Ommeren	35.60	37
VMF Stork	29.10	29.50
VNU	325.50	324

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 277.30
Previous : 282.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2045	2070
Bekaert	10250	10250
Cockerill	148	141
Cobepa	4600	4600
EBES	4715	4700
GB-Inno-BM	8350	8450
GBL	3755	3730
Soc Generale	3050	3045
Gevaert	6160	6160
Hoboken	7530	7600
Intercom	3675	3660
Kredietbank	16500	16700
Petrofina	9440	9380
Sofina	11700	11700
Solvay	8000	7970
Traction Elec	6180	6270
UCB	8200	8310
Unerg	2785	2765
Vieille Montagne	5800	5990

Current Stock Index : 3947.73
Previous : 3835.29

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	321	315.80
Allianz Vers	2295	2285
Altana	425	429
BASF	273.30	275
Bayer	298.20	300.50
Bay. Hypo bank	585.50	584
Bay Vereinsbank	535	539
BBC	313.30	313
BHF-Bank	521	515
BMW	625	627
Commerzbank	317	319
Conti Gummi	318.50	321
Daimler-Benz	1251	1260
Degussa	477	484.50
Deutsche Babcock	203.50	204
Deutsche Bank	787	789
Dresdner Bank	407	408.50
Harpener	317	320
Henkel	449.50	448
Hochtief	1100	1100
Hoechst	263.80	264.50
Hoesch	142.50	143.50
Horten	226	235
Hussel	620	607
IWKA	285	286
Kali + Salz	300	295
Karstadt	448	453
Kaufhof	523	524
Kloeckner HD	205	210
Kloeckner Werke	79	78.50
Krupp Stahl	130.70	132
Linde	801	795
Lufthansa	182	181.50
MAN	232	231.20
Mannesmann	148	149
Muench Rueck	2940	2850
Nixdorf	731	736
PKI	1160	1085
Porsche	996	1005
Preussag	216	200.50
PWA	224	222.50
RWE	201	201
Rheinmetall	395	396
Schering	617	615.50
SEL	471	468.50
Siemens	705.30	699.90
Thyssen	162.50	159.50
Veba	293	292
Volkswagenwerk	492	490
Wella	740	745

Commerzbank Index : 2016.40
Previous : 2007.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	20.30	20.40
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.45
Cheung Kong	28	28.30
China Light	18.60	19
Green Island	8.65	8.70
Hang Seng Bank	34.75	35.25
Henderson	3.50	3.45
China Gas	18.60	18.20
HK Electric	10.10	10.60
HK Realty A	12.90	Susp.
HK Hotels	36.25	35.75
HK Land	7.10	7.20
HK Shang Bank	7.45	7.55
HK Telephone	12.30	12.80
HK Yaumatei	3.575	3.675
HK Wharf	8.15	8.30
Hutch Whampoa	36	37.75
Hyson	0.76	0.75
Jardine	16.80	17.20
Jardine Sec	15.70	16.20
Kowloon Motor	9.80	9.90
Miramar Hotel	3.65	3.70
New World	8	8.50
SHK Props	17.30	17.70
Stelux	1.84	1.89
Swire Pacific A	15	15.40
Tai Cheung	2.625	2.675
Wing On Co	1.65	1.62
Winsor	8.30	8.85
World Int'l	2.90	3.175

Hang Seng Index : 2084.93
Previous : 2134.88

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1400	1425
Anglo American	4000	4065
Anglo Am Gold	25000	25000
Barlows	2050	2030
Blyvoor	2225	2325
Buffels	9300	9600
De Beers	3275	3275
Driefontein	7600	7550
Fregold	5800	5750
GFSA	6000	6050
Harmony	5425	5400
Hiveld Steel	595	585
Kloof	3730	3775
Nedbank	555	550
Rusplat	5325	5375
SA Brews	1550	1550
St Helena	4800	5000
Sasol	800	785
Welkom	3875	3875

Composite Stock Index : 2808.00
Previous : 2811.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Allied-Lyons	308	303
Anglo Am Gold	75½	74¼
Ass Brit Foods	300	300
Asda-MFI Gp	154	150
Barclays	464	462
Bass	687	685
B.A.T.	443	448
Beecham	418	406
Blue Circle	550	553
BOC Group	306	305
Boots	232	228
Bowater Indus	323	318
BP	683	681
Brit Telecom	178	178
Brit Aerospace	474	465
Britoil	125	123
BTR	296	290
Burmah	354	357
Cable Wireless	304	307
Cadbury Schw	177	173
Charter Cons	258	258
Commercial U	272	268
Cons Gold	604	591
Cookson Group	440	436
Courtaulds	283	277
Dalgety	265	265
De Beers	700	715
Driefontein	16¼	16½
Fisons	568	556
Free St Ged	14⅜	14⅜
GEC	170	166
Gen Accident	882	874
GKN	254	251
Glaxo	950	943
Grand Met	423	421
GRE	782	774
Guinness	313	311
GUS	14⅛	15⅛
Hanson	186	183
Hawker	441	437
ICI	10 31/32	10 27/32
Jaguar	545	528
Land Securities	305	304
Legal General	341	338
Lloyds Bank	472	467
Lonrho	214	215
Lucas	498	500
Marks and Sp	195	189
Metal Box	158	158
Midland Bank	537	534
Nat West Bank	509	507
P and O	501	501
Pilkington	438	426
Plessey	180	174
Prudential	792	784
Racal Elect	150	148
Randfontein	199½	182½
Rank	499	477
Reed Intl	271	270
Reuters	496	483
Royal Dutch £	61¼	62¼
Rover	35	33
RTZ	657	659
Saatchi	610	595
Sainsbury	406	404
Sears Holdings	112	109½
Shell	900	911
STC	144	140
Std Chartered	699	694
Storehouse	300	290
Sun Alliance	662	654
Tate and Lyle	568	565
Tesco	393	386
Thorn EMI	469	456
T.I. Group	417	411
Trafalgar Hse	277	277
THF	153	150
Ultramar	158	161
Unilever £	18 19/64	18 19/64
United Biscuits	222	218
Vickers	381	381
War Loan 3½ £	39⅝	39⅝
Woolworth	605	595

F.T.30 Index : 1251.30
Previous : 1234.80
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1578.90
Previous : 1560.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27800	27000
Cigahotels	4410	4460
CIR	7830	7700
Cred Ital	3490	3504
Eridania	4680	4780
Farmitalia	12140	12500
Fiat	14650	14730
Generali	114150	114800
IFI	29530	30230
Italcementi	80700	81250
Italgas	2740	2770
Italmobiliari	131000	131100
Mediobanca	250000	254400
Montedison	3450	3535
NBA	3960	3920
Olivetti	16250	16685
Pirelli	5099	5080
RAS	60600	61390
Rinascente	1085	1036
SIP	3375	3407
SME	2241	2300
Snia	5840	5040
Standa	11780	11650
Stet	5310	5301

MIB Current Index : 1690
Previous : 1701

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	753	752
Alsthom Atl.	334	330
Av Dassault	1246	1220
Bancaire	1149	1125
BIC	614	611
Bongrain	2200	2152
Bouygues	1434	1418
BSN-GD	4230	4150
Carrefour	3490	3445
Chargeurs	1308	1315
Club Med	576	578
Darty	3800	3925
Dumez	1875	1856
Elf-Aquitaine	327	324.50
Europe 1	843	849
Gen Eaux	1360	1345
Hachette	2675	2692
Lafarge Cop	1335	1445
Legrand	4470	4470
Lesieur	1169	1168
l'Oreal	3620	3515
Martell	1340	1331
Matra	2265	2253
Merlin	2575	2750
Michelin	2682	2670
Moet Hennessy	2200	2160
Moulinex	67.10	66.90
Occidentale	1047	1040
Pernod Ric	992	989
Perrier	794	798
Peugeot	1140	1123
Printemps	533	541
Radiotechn	935	941
Redoute	2170	2172
Roussel Uclaf	1425	1405
Sanofi	714	707
Skis Rossignol	1260	1248
Telemecan	2870	2850
Thomson CSF	1547	1525
Total	459	460

CAC Index : 384.60
Previous : 384.50

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.60	3.56
Cold Storage	3.74	3.70
DBS	8.60	8.40
Fraser Neave	8.45	8.30
How Par	2.93	2.95
Hume	1.92	N.Q.
Inchcape	2.36	2.32
Lum Chang	0.90	0.905
Malayan Banking	3.46	3.74
OCBC	8.10	8.05
OUB	3.10	3.02
OUE	2.52	2.48
Shangri-la	3.50	N.Q.
Sime Darby	1.66	1.69
S'pore Airlines	7.80	7.70
S'pore Land	5	4.94
S'pore Press	8.65	7.95
S Steamship	1.45	1.46
St Trading	3.30	3.24
UOB	4.20	4.10
United Overseas	1.45	1.40

Straits Times Ind Index : 819.51
Previous : 816.35

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	180	182
Alfa Laval	316	317
Asea	341	341
Astra	490	490
Atlas Copco	215	214
Beijer	190	188
Boliden	217	217
Electrolux	310	300
Ericsson	235	230
Esselte	135	131
Fermenta	124	121
Handelsbanken	N.Q.	420
Pharmacia	188	189
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	600
Sandvik	153	154
Skanska	206	202
SKF	336	337
SwedishMatch	417	414
Volvo	360	358

Affaersvaerlden Index : 728.36
Previous : 714.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	365	348
Asahi Chemical	815	812
Asahi Glass	1360	1330
Bank of Tokyo	870	865
Bridgestone	675	675
Canon	940	978
Casio	1250	1250
C.Itoh	806	815
Dai Nippon Print	1770	1700
Daiwa House	1510	1590
Daiwa Securities	2030	2050
Fanuc	5150	5200
Fuji Bank	1680	1680
Fuji Photo	2810	2770
Fujitsu	927	930
Hitachi	1040	1030
Hitachi Cable	980	1010
Honda	1240	1240
Japan Air Lines	9000	8940
Kajima	1330	1350
Kansai Power	3280	3290
Kawasaki Steel	232	256
Kirin Brewery	1340	1330
Komatsu	480	472
Kubota	420	410
Kyocera	3700	3480
Matsu Elec Inds	1690	1790
Matsu Elec Works	1580	1610
Mitsubishi Bank	1610	1620
Mitsubishi Chem	710	715
Mitsubishi Elec	531	567
Mitsubishi Heavy	548	598
Mitsubishi Corp	1240	1280
Mitsui and Co	637	640
Mitsukoshi	1090	1110
Mitsumi	1180	1020
NEC	2240	2290
NGK Insulators	825	821
Nikko Sec	1750	1770
Nippon Kogaku	825	840
Nippon Oil	1200	1260
Nippon Steel	200	200
Nippon Yusen	472	472
Nissan	561	566
Nomura Sec	3360	3290
Olympus	980	970
Pioneer	2020	1950
Ricoh	825	809
Sharp	915	904
Shimazu	945	950
Shinetsu Chemical	941	958
Sony	3840	3900
Sumitomo Bank	2040	2040
Sumitomo Chem	371	364
Sumitomo Marine	955	948
Sumitomo Metal	152	154
Taisei Corp	951	1000
Taisho Marine	914	915
Takeda Chem	2120	2070
TDK	3370	3450
Teijin	675	685
Tokio Marine	1600	N.A.
Tokyo Elec Power	7380	7580
Toppan Printing	1400	1410
Toray Ind	635	628
Toshiba	736	755
Toyota	1880	1930
Yamaichi Sec	1750	1700

Nikkei 225 : 17495.33
Previous : 17908.22
New Index : 1454.83
Previous : 1449.57

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7400	7500
Alusuisse	595	630
Autophon	7975	7975
Bank Leu	3550	3600
Brown Boveri	1550	1550
Ciba Geigy	3610	3590
Credit Suisse	3610	542
Electrowatt	3375	3375
Interdiscount	5650	5490
Jacob Suchard	8025	8025
Jelmoli	3775	3690
Landis Gyr	1810	1830
Moevenpick	6400	6800
Nestle	8675	8700
Oerlikon-B	1430	1470
Roche Baby	11225	11175
Sandoz	1700	1710
Schindler	2850	2900
Sulzer	560	555
Surveillance	6375	6515
Swissair	1275	1245
SBC	543	542
Swiss Reinsurance	3100	3085
Swiss Volksbank	2545	2555
Union Bank	5790	5795
Winterthur	6850	6825
Zurich Ins	3300	3300

SBC Index : 624.50
Previous : 635.60

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Market Closed

Sydney stock market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Toronto *Oct. 3*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3177	Abti Prce	$24	23½	23¾	+ ¼
90	Acklands	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
25315	Agnico E	$31¼	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
2100	Agra Ind A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1953	Alt Energy	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
650	Alta Nat	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
759	Algoma St	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
79129	A Barick	$20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
7430	Atco I f	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
8802	BCED	325	315	320	+ 5
1013	BCED A	$6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
5140	BP Canada	$34	34	34	
213523	Bank BC	280	265	279	+14
116390	Bank N S	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5900	Bonanza R	180	170	171	+10
2500	Bralorne	150	148	150	+ 3
2850	Bramalea	$21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
900	Brenda M	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
26436	BCFP	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
8555	BC Res	127	125	125	
8260	BC Phone	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
2000	Brunswk	$13½	13½	13½	
3400	Budd Con	$42¼	42	42⅛	— ⅛
39925	CAE	$10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
200	CCL A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
835	CCL B f	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
8800	Cad Frv	$31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
1180	Campeau f	$26⅞	26½	26⅝	
4750	C Nor West	$16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
11570	C Packrs	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
216	Can Trust	$48	48	48	
3700	C Tung	$7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
50	CGE	$95¼	90¾	90¾	—4½
91789	CI Bk Com	$18½	18¼	18½	
46446	CTire A f	$14⅛	14	14	
1000	C Util B	$19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1300	Cara	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1057	Celanese	$13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
6250	Cntrl Cap	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11980	Cineplex	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
6100	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
800	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
20	Conran A	$15	15	15	—1¼
460	Crownx	$24⅝	24½	24½	
8880	Czar Res	149	140	145	+ 5
2096	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8911	Denison B f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3100	Develcon	420	420	420	
13000	Dickson A f	$10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
100	Dickson B	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
208165	Dofasco	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
1200	Donohue	$28	28	28	
5850	Du Pont A	$34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
445695	Dylex A	$15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ¼
200	Emco	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12400	Equity Svr	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
300	FCA Intl	$18	18	18	
300	C Falcon C	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
138094	Ficnbridge	$19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
2776	Fed Ind A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
400	F City Fin	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
700	Genstar A	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
4717	Geac Comp	$5	480	480	—32
1500	Gibraltar	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
13800	Goldcorp f	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
150	GL Forest	$26	26	26	
31	Grayfnd	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
300	Hawker	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
16811	Hayes D	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4050	Hees Intl	$31⅞	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
200	Hollinger I	$24	24	24	
7676	H Bay Co	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
129850	Imasco	$34	33	33½	+ ¾
18800	Indal	$14	14	14	
1350	Inland Gas	$13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
21950	I Corona o	$25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
92175	Intl Thom	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
1858	Inter Pipe	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
5932	Jannock	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
300	Kerr Add	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
6737	Labatt	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
1060	Lacana	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
2000	LOnt Cem	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
7100	Loblaw Co	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1650	Lumonics	$11¼	11	11¼	
115821	Magna A f	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
6700	MDS H A	$16	16	16	
26900	MICC	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
21200	Mclan H X	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3432	Maritime f	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
6400	Molson A f	$24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
87600	Molson B	$24½	24½	24½	— 1
200	Murphy	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
480	Nabisco L	$37⅝	37½	37½	
127147	Noranda	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
49746	Norcen	$14⅝	14⅝	14½	
67614	Nva AltA f	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Nowsco W	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4579	NuWst sp A	25	23	25	+ 2
5000	Oakwood	235	235	235	
14900	Omnibus o	$5⅝	5½	5½	
34275	Oshawa A f	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21450	Pac W Airln	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
780	Pamour	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
400	PanCan P	$25½	25½	25½	
600	Pembina	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
235	Pine Point	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
137192	Placer	$32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	
7300	Que Sturg o	$5⅝	5½	5½	
800	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6½	6½	
7450	Redpath	$24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
3789	ReedSt I Sp	$51	51	51	
1100	Rogers A	$21	21	21	
200	Roman	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1700	Rothman	$46	45⅞	45⅞	
2150	Scotts f	$12⅞	12	12	
395719	Sears Can	$11⅞	11½	11¾	
7178	SHL Systm	$26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
3267	Selkirk A f	$23⅞	23	23	
10797	Shell Can	$23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	
1300	Sherritt	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8208	Slater B f	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
4450	Southam	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
5957	Spar Aero f	$24⅛	24	24⅛	
19045	Stelco A	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
35764	Sulpetro	55	50	55	
600	Steep R	265	260	265	
3980	Teck Cor A	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
28150	Teck B f	$24⅛	23⅞	24	
7300	Tex Can	$28⅛	27⅞	28	
11825	Thom N A	$27⅝	27½	27½	
178345	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22	22⅛	
2505	Torstar B f	$28⅛	28	28	
400	Traders A f	$44⅛	44	44	
800	Trns Mt	$14⅛	14	14	
2300	Trinity Res	53	53	53	
21075	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
49505	TrCan PL	$16⅛	16	16	
3634	Trimac	250	250	250	
6200	Trilon A	$27⅜	27	27	
3800	Trizec A f	$28⅜	28	28	
92768	Turbo	62	59	62	
3950	Unicorp A f	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1175	U Entprise	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
780	U Keno	$8⅝	8½	8½	
9100	Versti A f	125	115	117	— 8
5830	Vestgron	70	70	70	
12645	Wardair	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
11400	Westmin	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
4000	Weston	$31	30⅞	31	
116475	Woodwd A	$5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛

Total sales 21,473,371 shares

	Close	Prev.
TSE 300 Index:	3,077.00	[illegible]

Montreal *Oct. 3*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
137863	Bank Mont	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
1456	BombrdrA	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
14532	BombrdrB	$26	25⅞	25⅞	
950	CB Pak	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
29763	Cascades	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
100	CIL	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
300	ConBath	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
221	DomTxtA	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1702	MntTrst	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
26436	NatBk Cda	$27	26⅞	27	
24899	Noverco	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25775	Power Corp	$14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
13232	Provigo	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9875	RollandA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
200	RollandB	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
64714	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
986	RoyTrstco	$30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
10850	SteinbrgA	$38	38	38	

Total Sales 5,886,677 shares.

	Close	Prev.
Industrials Index:	1,249.34	1,249.[illegible]

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SPORTS

Mets Cap Season on Heady Note

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Mets ended their season of success with a titanic final performance Sunday: a 9-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates that gave them a ...e-game winning streak, numerous individual achievements and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

...8 victories against 54 losses, the ...er matching the best record in ...e National League in 77 years.

They were to leave Monday for Houston to open the pennant playoff Wednesday night against the Astros. But they fired some booming parting shots as they beat the Pirates with a barrage of home runs and four-hit pitching by Ron Darling and Sid Fernandez.

It was a resounding show by a team that clinched the league's Eastern Division title 18 days earlier, and it was shaped by home runs. Gary Carter hit a three-run homer in the first inning, Ray Knight hit a two-run homer in the fourth and Darryl Strawberry hit a grand slam in the fifth, his sixth home run in the final 11 games.

Then the Mets came back onto the field in Shea Stadium and tossed their caps to their audience of 32,170, who stood and cheered the team that twice had finished second in the East before dominating it in 1986.

"Well, that's done," said Dave Johnson, who has won more games than any other manager in the big leagues since he took charge three years ago. "This was our goal: to win, to dominate. One year ago today, when we ran second, I told them: 'Next year, no team's going to have a better year. We're going to win.'"

The Mets won more games than any team in the NL since the Cincinnati Reds won 108 in 1975. Before that, there was the 1909 Pirates, who won 110. The record is 116 victories, by the 1906 Chicago Cubs.

Astros 4, Braves 1: In Houston, Bob Knepper, who will start the third game of the playoff, retired 15 straight Atlanta batters in the five innings he pitched and Jose Cruz doubled in two runs during a three-run third inning.

In its last 12 games, the Astros' pitching staff recorded six shutouts, allowed 61 hits, 17 runs, 32 walks and struck out 106 batters. The team won its last five games and 15 of its last 19.

Giants 11, Dodgers 2: In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado hit a grand slam homer during a six-run seventh and a two-run homer in the ninth against Los Angeles, helping make Mike Krukow a 20-game winner for the first time.

Cubs 8, Cardinals 1: In Chicago, St. Louis contributed three unearned runs to its defeat. A second game was called off after two innings because of darkness.

Phillies 2, Expos 1: In Philadelphia, Luis Aguayo scored on a passed ball by catcher Dann Bilardello in the 10th to beat Montreal.

Padres 2, Reds 1: In Cincinnati, Andy Hawkins held the Reds to three hits for eight innings and Buddy Bell's first-inning throwing error permitted San Diego to score the winning run.

Yankees 7, Red Sox 0: In the American League, in Boston, Don Mattingly homered in his first at bat and doubled in his third, but failed to catch Wade Boggs of the Red Sox for the league batting crown.

Mattingly, who batted in the leadoff spot and need to go 6-for-6, had two hits and a walk in six at bats, finishing with a .352 average. Boggs, watching again from the bench because of a hamstring injury, finished at .357 and won his third batting title in the last four seasons.

The double did give Mattingly 53 this season, breaking Lou Gehrig's club record. Mattingly also became the fourth Yankee in history to play in all 162 games, and finished the season with a team-record 238 hits, 31 homers, 113 RBI and 117 runs scored. He had batted .422 since Sept. 1.

And, the Yankees' Henry Cotto hit his first homer this season. Cotto had just one last year, too, and it came in the final game, against Toronto.

Rangers 7, Angels 4: In Arlington, Texas, knuckleballer Charlie Hough held California to five hits and rookie Pete Incaviglia tied a club record with his 30th homer.

The Angels closed their AL West championship season by losing seven of nine games.

Twins 3, White Sox 0: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola pitched a two-hitter against Chicago, retiring the first nine batters before John Cangelosi singled in the fourth.

Tigers 6, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Matt Nokes singled home the winning run in the eighth and homered as Detroit won.

A's 6, Royals 0: In Oakland, only Kevin Seitzer's infield single with two out in the seventh kept Curt Young from pitching a perfect game against Kansas City.

Brewers 2, Blue Jays 1; Brewers 4, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Dale Sveum singled in a run in the top of the ninth to help Milwaukee sweep the doubleheader. In the opener, Tim Leary held the Blue Jays to four hits for seven innings and Robin Yount singled in the winning run in the eighth.

Indians 4, Mariners 2: In Cleveland, Brook Jacoby singled in the winning run in the seventh.

(NYT, UPI, AP)

Steven Holland/The Associated Press

A TESTING TIME FOR FRANCE — The crew of the French Kiss fought to hoist their spinnaker Monday, then defeated the American Eagle to run their yacht's record to 2-0 in the elimination series that will determine the challenger for the America's Cup.

Ripken Replaces Weaver as Orioles' Manager

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Cal Ripken Sr. was named manager of the Baltimore Orioles on Monday, taking over a team that had just finished last for the first time in its ...year history.

Ripken, a 30-year veteran of the organization, had been a Baltimore coach since 1976 and twice previously was bypassed for the job as manager.

Frank Robinson, another Baltimore coach who was Ripken's chief competitor for the job, said he was disappointed, but not upset." Earl Weaver, who was retired for the second time in four years, said the team had difficulty deciding between the two.

Robinson said he would like to remain a part of Ripken's staff, and had indicated those feelings to the team's general manager, Hank Peters.

Ripken is the father of shortstop Cal Jr., setting up only the third father-son, manager-player relationship in major league history. Connie Mack managed son Earle with the Philadelphia A's in 1910-11 and 1914, and Yogi Berra managed son Dale with the New York Yankees in 1985.

Billy Ripken played second base for Baltimore's Charlotte affiliate in the Class AA Southern League this season, batting .268 with 62 runs batted in. He is expected to be invited to spring training.

Broncos Ride Cowboys Into Defeat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — John Elway threw three touchdown passes, Gerald Willhite scored three times and Karl Mecklenburg and Rulon Jones led a dominating defense as the unbeaten Denver Broncos erupted for 22 points in the second quarter and beat undermanned Dallas, 29-14, Sunday evening.

Two of Willhite's touchdowns came on 9- and 15-yard passes from Elway. The third was a one-

NFL ROUNDUP

yard leap set up by Elway's 50-yard pass to rookie Mark Jackson.

Elway, who was 12-of-24 for 200 yards, also threw a 12-yard pass to Gene Lang for the final score, in the fourth period, as Denver ran its record to 5-0 and remained one of the NFL's three unbeaten teams.

But the defense was equally as responsible for beating the Cowboys, who had tied an NFL record with 30 or more points in their first four games. The defense intercepted a pass at its goal line to stop the game's first scoring threat, sacked backup quarterback Steve Pelleur for a safety on the Cowboys' next series and held Herschel Walker to 33 yards in 15 carries.

Dallas began the game without quarterback Danny White and running back Tony Dorsett and lost defensive tackle Randy White to a pulled hamstring in the first quarter.

Jets 14, Bills 13: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Ken O'Brien's 36-yard pass to tight end Mickey Shuler with 57 seconds to play won the game for New York, despite Buffalo having 12 players on the field.

The Bills lost their 19th straight on the road when O'Brien marched the Jets 80 yards in 61 seconds by completing 5-of-5 passes. He was 29-of-39 for the game, for 288 yards and two touchdowns, despite possibly damaging cartilage in one knee during the contest.

The Bills, whose only touchdown was a 40-yard pass from Jim Kelly to Greg Bell, has led in the fourth quarter in all five of its games and has been outscored by a total of 11 points in its four losses.

Rams 26, Buccaneers 20: In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson's 42-yard touchdown run 2:16 into overtime beat Tampa Bay and gave him 207 yards rushing for the game.

Dickerson carried 30 times and also scored on a 40-yard run in the first quarter.

49ers 35, Colts 14: In San Francisco, Jeff Kemp threw three second-half touchdown passes of 45, 58 and 16 yard to Jerry Rice, and the defense forced winless Indianapolis into five turnovers.

Rice, a second-year pro out of Mississippi Valley State, caught six passes for 172 yards, and now has six touchdown catches this season. Kemp was 18-of-27 for 274 yards.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

Charles Platiau/Reuters

Pat Powers of the United States tried to spike the ball past Alezandre Sorokolet, left, and Alexandre Savin of the Soviet Union during the four-set championship match in Paris.

U.S. Loses the First Set, Then Wins Volleyball Title From Soviet Team

The Associated Press

PARIS — The United States, led by Steve Timmons and Karch Kiraly, won the World Volleyball Championship on Sunday night, defeating the six-time champion Soviet Union, 12-15, 15-11, 15-8, 15-12.

It was the first world championship for the United States, which won the gold medal at the 1984 Olympics. The United States was 13th in the last world championships, in 1982; its best previous finish was sixth place in 1956, in Paris.

Timmons, 28, from Newport Beach, California, led the team with his smashes and blocks, while Kiraly, 25, the team captain from Santa Barbara, California, was invaluable with his all-around play and defense.

"We had a little trouble in the beginning but once we got things smoothed out we started playing well," Timmons said.

"We played great defense," said the U.S. coach, Marv Dunphy. "Now our next big goal is the 1988 Olympics."

The Russians and Americans have met eight times this year. The series stands at 4-4, with the Americans winning the U.S.A. Cup in August and the Russians the Goodwill Games in July.

Dunphy said he was optimistic about the future of the U.S. team because "we have a great feeder system in the high schools, and colleges on the West Coast all have good volleyball programs."

Most of his players attended UCLA, USC or Pepperdine University, all in or near Los Angeles.

The Americans played five of six starters from their Olympic team while the Russians had four from the 1982 world championship team.

The U.S. team, after the losing the first set, was in command all the way. With Timmons and Karch making acrobatic dives on defense, and Bob Ctvrtlik, the only non-Olympic starter, making some timely smashes, the United States took the next three sets.

Is There No End to Their Shame?

By Tom Harrigan
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The immortality that athletes earn when they trip over their pants on the way to the end zone, or bite opponents, has become the latest growth industry in sports.

A new book, "The Football Hall of SHAME," by Bruce Nash and Allan Zullo, immortalizes the infamous legends of such people as the former owner of the Washington Redskins, George Preston Marshall. Marshall wasted his team's No. 1 draft pick in 1945 on a player with a year of college eligibility left. He did it again in 1946, drafting the same player, Cal Rossi of UCLA. Then Marshall found out that Rossi wasn't interested in playing professional football.

"The Baseball Hall of SHAME" was created by Nash and Zullo in 1984, and it became the best-selling sports paperback in 1985. "Baseball Hall of SHAME II" came out this year.

Now the two Floridians are ready to branch out with a wider-focused "Sports Hall of SHAME" and a third book in their baseball series in 1987.

Each of the football follies is a page or less, designed to be read at leisure, such as during television commercials.

"A lot of players are delighted to be remembered," said Nash. "The bigger the star, the bigger the laugh." He had written 25 books, most for children, before the "hall of shame" book idea arose in a cocktail party conversation with Zullo.

Zullo, a former freelance journalist, said hundreds of readers of the first two books have sent in nominations for future exposes of the humorous and ignominious feats of professional and amateur players, coaches, referees and fans, all of which are thoroughly checked out.

"When we're talking shame, we're really talking funny," Zullo said as the authors visited Los Angeles to promote their latest book. He said they purposely had avoided writing about "downers," such as gambling and drug-taking.

It was Y.A. Tittle, the quarterback star-to-be who then was playing defense for Louisiana State, who intercepted a pass and lost his belt to an opponent's attempt at a tackle. As his pants slipped, Tittle managed to run 47 yards before being tackled at the 38-yard line. That kept him from scoring what would have been a game-winning touchdown in a 20-18 loss to Mississippi in 1947.

"We lost and Ole Miss went to the Sugar Bowl instead of us," Tittle recalled in an interview with Nash and Zullo. "I was down to my jock strap in front of 50,000 people. I kept asking my teammates to surround me, but they didn't; they were all laughing so hard they couldn't do anything."

Then there was the Stanford team that in 1902 negotiated an early end to the first Rose Bowl, while trailing Michigan by 49-0 with eight minutes left to play. Officials decided to substitute chariot racing for football until the West could field a team to compete — and the sport didn't return to the New Year's Day Rose festivities until 1916.

Some other football foibles in the book:

- Conrad Dobler, an offensive lineman of the St. Louis Cardinals, whose repeated leg bites in a 1974 playoff game led a Minnesota Vikings defender, Doug Sutherland, to ask team officials to provide him with baseball shin guards and a test for rabies.
- World Bowl I, the first and last title game of a struggling new league in 1974, featured the Florida Blazers, whose players had not received a paycheck in 14 weeks, and the Birmingham Americans. As the Americans celebrated a 22-21 victory, a court order was delivered to their locker room seizing their uniforms for the nonpayment of team debts.
- Georgia Tech 222, Cumberland College 0. The game in 1916 saw Tech score every time it had the ball. As the score mounted, Cumberland invoked a rule that allowed it to kick off after an opponent's touchdown, rather than receive. Cumberland thought it might gain some yards in field position. That failed, though: the Yellow Jackets needed only one play from scrimmage to score on each of their next two possessions.

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Jets	4	1	0	.800	125	109
England	3	2	0	.600	138	81
...alo	1	4	0	.200	104	108
...mi	1	4	0	.200	126	176
...anapolis	0	5	0	.000	41	148
Central						
...innati	3	2	0	.600	121	142
...eland	3	2	0	.600	118	136
...ston	1	4	0	.200	93	99
...burgh	1	4	0	.200	63	125
West						
...ver	5	0	0	1.000	148	87
...tle	3	1	0	.750	105	67
...as City	3	2	0	.600	105	91
Raiders	2	3	0	.400	92	92
Diego	1	3	0	.250	97	95

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
...hington	5	0	0	1.000	114	67
Giants	4	1	0	.800	95	70
...as	3	2	0	.600	142	108
...adelphia	2	3	0	.400	81	107
...ouis	0	5	0	.000	46	110
Central						
...ago	5	0	0	1.000	146	60
...esota	3	2	0	.600	106	60
...oit	2	3	0	.400	85	102
...pa Bay	1	4	0	.200	81	123
...n Bay	0	5	0	.000	60	156
West						
...nta	4	1	0	.800	124	94
Rams	4	1	0	.800	102	84
Francisco	4	1	0	.800	136	70
Orleans	1	4	0	.200	74	101

Sunday's Results
...cinnati 34, Green Bay 28
...veland 27, Pittsburgh 24
...troit 24, Houston 13
...s Angeles Raiders 24, Kansas City 17
...w England 34, Miami 7
...cago 23, Minnesota 0
...w York Giants 13, St. Louis 6
...ladelphia 16, Atlanta 0
...shington 14, New Orleans 6
...s Angeles Rams 26, Tampa Bay 20, OT
...nver 29, Dallas 14
...w York Jets 14, Buffalo 13
...n Francisco 35, Indianapolis 14

Monday's Game
...n Diego at Seattle

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
...nto	7	6	0	296	326	14
...ilton	6	7	1	333	292	13
...treal	3	10	0	231	319	6
...wa	3	11	0	274	425	6
Western Division						
...onton	10	3	0	396	254	20
B.C. Climb	9	5	0	333	326	18
...ipeg	9	5	0	441	289	18
...ary	8	6	0	349	312	16
...tchwn	5	7	1	290	370	11

Sunday's Results
...ntreal 28, British Columbia 15
...nnipeg 48, Toronto 20

Golf

...finishers in the $350,000 Southern Open ...tournament, which finished Sunday on ...par-70, 6,791-yard Green Island Country ...course at Columbus, Georgia:

Wadsworth $63,000	67-67-68-67—269
Thorpe $23,100	65-71-64-71—271
...be Archer $23,100	69-66-67-69—271
Simpson $23,100	68-67-70-66—271
Cook $23,100	70-71-65-65—271
...e Stewart $11,725	66-67-68-71—272
Renner $11,725	70-69-65-68—272
Sindelar $11,725	70-70-67-65—272
Fabel $10,150	70-65-69-69—273
McCullough $8,050	69-65-70-70—274
...Snider $8,050	72-65-70-67—274
...man $8,050	71-70-65-68—274
...y Knox $8,050	67-69-68-70—274
...Nelson $8,050	69-67-68-70—274

Baseball

Major League Standings

Final Standings for 1986 Season

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	95	66	.590	—
New York	90	72	.556	5½
Detroit	87	75	.537	8½
Toronto	86	76	.531	9½
Cleveland	84	78	.519	11½
Milwaukee	77	84	.478	18
Baltimore	73	89	.451	22½
West Division				
California	92	70	.568	—
Texas	87	75	.537	5
Kansas City	76	86	.469	16
Oakland	76	86	.469	16
Chicago	72	90	.444	20
Minnesota	71	91	.438	21
Seattle	67	95	.414	25

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	108	54	.667	—
Philadelphia	86	75	.534	21½
St. Louis	79	82	.491	28½
Montreal	78	83	.484	29½
Chicago	70	90	.438	37
Pittsburgh	64	98	.395	44
West Division				
Houston	96	66	.593	—
Cincinnati	86	76	.531	10
San Francisco	83	79	.512	13
San Diego	74	88	.457	22
Los Angeles	73	89	.451	23
Atlanta	72	89	.447	23½

Most Victories, Season

116 — Chicago (N), 1906
111 — Cleveland (A), 1954
110 — Pittsburgh (N), 1909
110 — New York (A), 1927
109 — New York (A), 1961
109 — Baltimore (A), 1969
108 — Baltimore (A), 1970
108 — Cincinnati (N), 1975
108 — New York (N), 1986
107 — Chicago (N), 1907
107 — Philadelphia (A), 1931
107 — New York (A), 1932

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 220 200 010—7 13 1
Boston 000 000 000—0 5 0
Nielsen and Espino; Sellers, Stewart (5), Lollar (7), Sambito (8), Stanley (9) and Sullivan. W—Nielsen, 4-4. L—Sellers, 3-7. HRs—New York, Mattingly (31), Cotto (1).

First Game
Milwaukee 000 000 110—2 8 1
Toronto 010 000 000—1 5 0
Leary, Plesac (8), Clear (9) and Cerone; Johnson, Henke (7), Eichhorn (9) and Whitt. W—Leary, 12-12. L—Henke, 9-5.

Second Game
Milwaukee 100 100 002—4 8 1
Toronto 011 000 001—3 6 0
Birkbeck, Nieves (6), Clear (9) and Schroeder, Cerone (9); Stieb, Eichhorn (6) and Whitt. W—Nieves, 11-12. L—Eichhorn, 14-6. Sv—Clear (16). HR—Milwaukee, Yount (9).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 2 1
Minnesota 010 200 00x—3 5 0
Cowley and Karkovice; Viola and Reed. W—Viola, 16-13. L—Cowley, 11-11.

Detroit 002 001 030—6 12 0
Baltimore 000 111 000—3 7 0
Petry, Thurmond (6), King (7) and Nokes; Dixon, Arnold (7), Kinnunen (8), Aase (9) and Stefero. W—King, 11-4. L—Arnold, 0-2. HRs—Detroit, Nokes (1), Coles (20). Baltimore, Traber (13).

California 000 200 200—4 5 1
Texas 200 012 10x—7 12 1
Sutton, Finley (6), Corbett (7), Moore (8) and Narron; Hough and Petralli. W—Hough, 17-10. L—Sutton, 15-11. HRs—California, DeCinces (26). Texas, Incaviglia (30).

Seattle 000 200 000—2 8 0
Cleveland 000 002 20x—4 9 1
Moore and S.Bradley; Candiotti and Bando, Allanson (3). W—Candiotti, 16-12. L—Moore, 11-13.

Kansas City 000 000 000—0 1 0
Oakland 001 022 10x—6 8 0
Saberhagen, Jackson (6), Shields (7) and Sundberg, Bell (8); Young and Tettleton. W—Young, 13-9. L—Saberhagen, 7-12. HRs—Oakland, Davis (19), Murphy (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 010 000—1 7 3
Chicago 210 010 00x—8 10 1
Cox, Soff (8) and LaValliere; Hoffman, Hall (8) and J.Davis. W—Hoffman, 6-2. L—Cox, 12-13. Sv—Hall (1). HRs—Chicago, J.Davis (21), Dayett (4).

Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 4 1
New York 300 240 00x—9 6 1
H.Pena, Bielecki (2), Smiley (3), Krawczyk (5), Jones (6), Clements (7), Robinson (8) and Rodriguez; Darling, Fernandez (6) and Carter, Hearn (6). W—Darling, 15-6. L—H.Pena, 0-3. Sv—Fernandez (1). HRs—New York, Carter (24), Knight (11), Strawberry (27).

Montreal 010 000 000 0—1 9 0
Philadelphia 000 000 100 1—2 7 1
Sebra, McClure (8), St. Claire (9), Brown (10) and Hunt, Bilardello (9); Ruffin, Schatzeder (10) and Reynolds, Russell (8). W—Schatzeder, 6-5. L—Brown, 0-1.

San Diego 200 000 000—2 10 2
Cincinnati 010 000 000—1 3 1
Hawkins, Lefferts (9) and Santiago; Welsh, Robinson (8), Murphy (9) and Van Gorder. W—Hawkins, 10-8. L—Welsh, 6-9. Sv—Lefferts (4).

Atlanta 000 000 001—1 4 1
Houston 031 000 00x—4 7 0
Mahler, Puleo (6) and Benedict; Knepper, Darwin (6), Calhoun (7), Kerfeld (8), Smith (9) and Ashby, Mizerock (6). W—Knepper, 17-12. L—Mahler, 14-18.

San Francisco 000 010 622—11 13 0
Los Angeles 200 000 000—2 7 2
Krukow, Garrelts (7) and Brenly, Melvin (7); Hershiser, Galvez (8), Vande Berg (9) and Scioscia. W—Krukow, 20-9. L—Hershiser, 14-14. HRs—San Francisco, Maldonado 2 (18), Melvin (5).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs Bsn	149	580	107	207	.357
Mattingly NY	162	677	117	238	.352
Puckett Min	161	680	119	223	.328
Tabler Cle	130	473	61	154	.326
Rice Bsn	157	618	98	200	.324
Yount Mil	140	522	82	163	.312
Fernndz Tor	163	687	91	213	.310
PBradley Sea	143	526	87	163	.310
Bell Tor	159	641	101	198	.309
Franco Cle	149	599	80	183	.306

RBI: Carter, Cleveland, 121; Canseco, Oakland, 117; Mattingly, New York, 113; Rice, Boston, 110; Barfield, Toronto, 108; Bell, Toronto, 108; Gaetti, Minnesota, 108; Presley, Seattle, 107.

Hits: Mattingly, New York, 238; Puckett, Minnesota, 223; Fernandez, Toronto, 213; Boggs, Boston, 207; Carter, Cleveland, 200; Rice, Boston, 200.

Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 53; Boggs, Boston, 47; Buckner, Boston, 39; Rice, Boston, 39; Bell, Toronto, 38.

Triples: Butler, Cleveland, 14; Fernandez, Toronto, 10; Sierra, Texas, 10; Carter, Cleveland, 9; 7 are tied with 7.

Home Runs: Barfield, Toronto, 40; Kingman, Oakland, 35; Gaetti, Minnesota, 34; Canseco, Oakland, 33; Deer, Milwaukee, 33.

Stolen Bases: Henderson, New York, 87; Cangelosi, Chicago, 50; Pettis, California, 49; Gibson, Detroit, 34; Wilson, Kansas City, 34.

Runs: RHenderson, New York, 130; Puckett, Minnesota, 119; Mattingly, New York, 117; Carter, Cleveland, 108; Barfield, Toronto, 107; Boggs, Boston, 107; Trammell, Detroit, 107.

PITCHING (15 Decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 24-4, .857; Rasmussen, New York, 18-6, .750; King, Detroit, 11-4, .733; Morris, Detroit, 21-8, .724; Eichhorn, Toronto, 14-6, .700; Gubicza, Kansas City, 12-6, .667; Schrom, Cleveland, 14-7, .667; Higuera, Milwaukee, 20-11, .645.

Strikeouts: Langston, Seattle, 245; Clemens, Boston, 238; Morris, Detroit, 223; Blyleven, Minnesota, 215; MWitt, California, 208.

Saves: Righetti, New York, 46; Aase, Baltimore, 34; Henke, Toronto, 27; Hernandez, Detroit, 24; DMoore, California, 21.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Raines Mon	151	580	91	194	.334
Sax LA	157	633	91	210	.332
Gwynn SD	160	642	107	211	.329
Bass Htn	156	591	84	184	.311
KHernndz NY	149	551	94	171	.310
Hayes Phl	158	610	107	186	.305
Ray Pit	154	579	67	174	.301
Knight NY	137	487	51	145	.298
Schmidt Phl	160	552	97	160	.290
Webster Mon	158	576	89	167	.290

RBI: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 119; Parker, Cincinnati, 116; Carter, New York, 105; GDavis, Houston, 101; Hayes, Philadelphia, 98; McReynolds, San Diego, 96; Strawberry, New York, 93; Morrison, Pittsburgh, 88.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 211; Sax, Los Angeles, 210; Raines, Montreal, 194; Hayes, Philadelphia, 186; Bass, Houston, 184.

Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 46; Sax, Los Angeles, 43; Raines, Montreal, 37; Bream, Pittsburgh, 34; Dunston, Chicago, 36; Samuel, Philadelphia, 36.

Triples: Webster, Montreal, 13; Samuel, Philadelphia, 12; Raines, Montreal, 10; Coleman, St. Louis, 8; 5 are tied with 7.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 37; GDavis, Houston, 31; Parker, Cincinnati, 31; Murphy, Atlanta, 29; EDavis, Cincinnati, 27; Horner, Atlanta, 27; Strawberry, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 107; EDavis, Cincinnati, 80; Raines, Montreal, 69; Duncan, Los Angeles, 48; Samuel, Philadelphia, 42.

Runs: Gwynn, San Diego, 107; Hayes, Philadelphia, 107; EDavis, Cincinnati, 98; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 97; Coleman, St. Louis, 94; KHernandez, New York, 94.

Pitching (15 Decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Ojeda, New York, 18-5, .783, 2.53; Gooden, New York, 17-6, .739, 2.84; Fernandez, New York, 16-6, .727, 3.52; Darling, New York, 15-6, .714, 2.81; Deshaies, Houston, 12-5, .706, 3.25.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 306; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 242; Youmans, Montreal, 201; Fernandez, New York, 200; Gooden, New York, 200.

Saves: Worrell, St. Louis, 36; Reardon, Montreal, 35; DSmith, Houston, 33; LeSmith, Chicago, 31; Bedrosian, Philadelphia, 29; Franco, Cincinnati, 29.

America's Cup

Challenger Elimination

(At Fremantle, Australia)

Yacht, Country	W	L	Pts
Stars and Stripes, U.S.	2	0	2
French Kiss, France	2	0	2
New Zealand, New Zealand	2	0	2
White Crusader, Britain	2	0	2
America II, U.S.	1	0	1
Eagle, U.S.	1	1	1
USA, U.S.	1	1	1
Heart of America, U.S.	1	1	1
Courageous IV, U.S.	0	1	0
Azzurra, Italy	0	2	0
Italia, Italy	0	2	0
Challenge France, France	0	2	0
Canada II, Canada	0	2	0

Round robin, round one, one point for each victory

Sunday's Results
French Kiss def. Azzurra by 3 minutes 9 seconds.
White Crusader def. USA by :11.
America II def. Canada II 1:06.
New Zealand def. Heart of America 6:29.
Stars and Stripes def. Italia 5:49.
Eagle def. Challenge France 9:21.

Monday's Results
New Zealand def. Italia by 1:49
White Crusader def. Canada II by 1:18
USA def. Courageous IV 8:04
French Kiss def. Eagle by :27
Stars and Stripes def. Azzurra by 3:19
Heart of America def. Challenge France by 1:44
America II had a bye.

Volleyball

World Championships

(At Paris)
Championship
United States def. Soviet Union, 12-15, 15-11, 15-8, 15-12
3rd Place Playoff
Bulgaria def. Brazil, 14-14, 15-5, 15-8
5th Place
Cuba def. France, 15-10, 6-15, 15-12, 15-12
7th Place
Argentina def. Czechoslovakia, 15-11, 15-10, 15-6
9th Place
Poland def. Japan, 15-11, 15-12, 15-8
11th Place
Italy def. China, 15-7, 15-8, 15-13

Tennis

Davis Cup

SEMIFINALS
(At Brisbane, Australia)
Pat Cash, Australia, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Paul McNamee, Australia, vs. Tim Mayotte, U.S., called off because of rain. Australia wins, 3-1

WORLD GROUP PLAYOFFS
(At Asuncion, Paraguay)
Singles
Michael Tauson, Denmark, def. Francisco Gonzalez, Paraguay, 3-6, 7-5, 9-11, 8-6, 6-3; Victor Pecci, Paraguay, def. Peter Bastiansen, 6-2, 1-6, 6-8, 6-1. Paraguay wins, 3-2
(At Essen, West Germany)
Eric Jelen, West Germany, def. Raul Viver, Ecuador, 6-4, 6-3. West Germany wins, 5-0
(At Seoul, South Korea)
Song Dong-wook, South Korea, def. Isuyoshi Fukui, Japan, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Yoo Jin-sun, South Korea, def. Shozo Shiraishi, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. South Korea leads, 2-0

Women's Tournaments

(At New Orleans)
Singles Final
Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League

NL—Named Doug Harvey, Frank Pulli, Lee Weyer, Dutch Rennert, Joe West and Fred Brocklander umpires for the league playoffs.

MONTREAL—Extended the contract of Buck Rodgers, manager, through next season.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Jim Leyland, manager, to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Said it had extended the contract of John Felske, manager, through next season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Signed Cliff Levingston, forward, and Cedric Henderson. Otis Jennings and Dave Hoppen, guards.

CLEVELAND—Signed Johnny Newman, Kevin Henderson and Willie White, guards. Scooter McCray, forward, and Dwayne McClain, guard-forward.

HOUSTON—Signed Craig Ehlo and Allen Leavell, guards, and Hank McDowell and Richard Anderson, forwards, to one-year contracts.

L.A. LAKERS—Signed Michael Cooper, guard, to a multiyear contract.

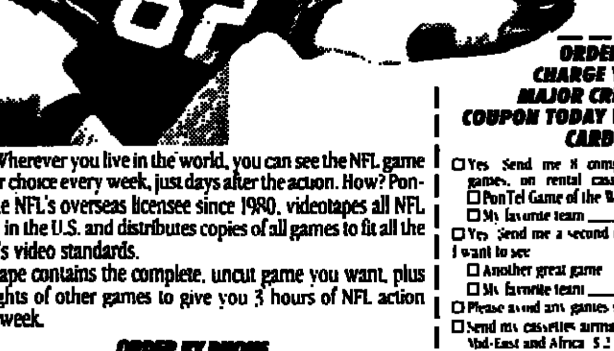
MILWAUKEE—Signed Craig Hodges, guard, to a one-year contract.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Jeff Turner, forward.

NEW YORK—Signed Kenny Walker, forward, to a multiyear contract.

UTAH—Signed Ray Hall and Eddie Hughes, guards, and Steve Hayes, center, and reached tentative agreement with Del Curry, guard. Fined Rickey Green, guard, $300 for missing required team functions.

WASHINGTON—Signed Anthony Jones and David Henderson, guards.



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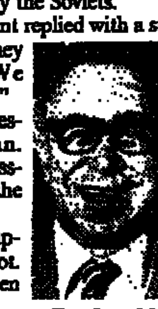
ART BUCHWALD

Daniloff Blinkmanship

WASHINGTON — The most important question to be answered about the Daniloff affair is: which side blinked first?

This was what the press asked President Reagan when he announced that the reporter was being released by the Soviets.

The president replied with a stiff upper lip, "They blinked. We didn't give in."



Buchwald

I believe President Reagan. What is distressing is that the president's right-wing supporters do not. They have been trumpeting charges that the United States caved in and gave Moscow a victory.

The question of who blinks first has become more important than arms control as far as the superpowers are concerned. Some people even say that the survival of the human race hangs on it.

Even amongst the country's foremost blinking experts there is disagreement about the eye movement of the leading players.

The White House Blinkmanship expert told me, "Daniloff was not swapped for Zakharov. There is no link between the two men. The Soviets gave up Daniloff because they knew they were wrong, and we gave up Zakharov because he was getting to be a pain in the ear."

I pursued this. "The president says he didn't blink. Is it possible Secretary of State George Shultz blinked in his place?"

"George Shultz doesn't blink without Reagan's approval."

"I've seen him blink on television coming out of negotiations with the Soviet foreign minister."

□

"He was blinking because of the TV lights — not because of his meeting with Shevardnadze. The reason why people think that Shultz blinks is because he always looks as if he's dozing off at his own press briefings."

"Nevertheless, the right wing says because the United States blinked, the Soviets no longer believe we'll use the bomb."

"Well, the right wing is wrong."

I decided to find out how the Daniloff release was playing in Moscow. I called the Kremlin collect.

"I understand you people blinked in order to get your spy back," I said.

"U.S.S.R. never blinks," the Red expert said. "Is U.S.A. that blinked. We could have held Daniloff for 30 years."

"Yes," I said, "and we could have held Zakharov just as long."

"Who cares? Do you think we would blink with the U.S. over inept Soviet spy?"

"When the deal was made by the Kremlin big shots, were you in the room?"

"Yes, I was there."

"And can you swear to me on your honor as a Communist government flunky that Gorbachev did not blink?"

"He did not blink. He scratched his head, but he did not blink."

□

The line was cut off. The last call I made was to Professor Walter Lowen who holds the chair of Regis Blinkmanship at Georgetown University.

"Professor, you've been studying the swap. Who do you think blinked first?"

"I'm looking at the films now," he said. "They blinked at exactly the same time."

"Why would they do that?"

"So they could both get a free trip to Iceland."

Salinger Seeks To Block Book

United Press International

NEW YORK — J. D. Salinger, author of "Catcher in the Rye," says he never authorized the use of his private letters for publication and wants a federal court to bar a British publisher from distributing a biography in which they are contained.

Salinger's suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, calls for destruction of "all galleys, page proofs and copies" of the book "J. D. Salinger: A Writing Life" by the British author Iain Hamilton. Damages were sought in the suit against Random House and William Heinemann Ltd.

At 81, Actor Snares a Key Role

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — After 60 years of playing bit parts, Feodor Chaliapin Jr. has had plenty of practice in adding atmospheric touches in films. Now, however, the 81-year-old actor has a key role in a serious movie, "The Name of the Rose" along with Sean Connery and F. Murray Abraham.

A love of costumes and a flair for melodrama inherited from his father, the great Russian operatic bass, are valuable to Chaliapin in the role that has brought late-blooming success. He plays Jorge of Burgos, a blind and slightly mad 14th-century monk who is central to the film's criminal and intellectual mysteries.

Talkies were still something novel when Chaliapin stopped counting the movies he worked on. He has been cast as the doge of Venice twice. In one movie he played both an old beggar and a young squire. Elsewhere he has appeared as one of the false prophets of Sodom, but most often he has lurked in the background of scenes as an elegant European aristocrat or military officer.

"The Name of the Rose," he said, is "the most valuable thing I've done," but Chaliapin is not expecting any sudden dividends. "I never plan on anything. I hate the very word 'career' because everything depends on whether you get good luck or bad luck. Making plans is ridiculous."

Sitting in the dusty little apartment cluttered with souvenirs where he lives with two cats, Chaliapin recently spent a morning reviewing his fortunes, from the bad luck that came with the Bolsheviks' seizure of power in his native Moscow to the good luck that got him the part in "The Name of the Rose." From infancy Chaliapin traveled among the great cities of Europe when his father was in demand in the Continent's opera houses. He still remembers with delight the hotel suite in Monte Carlo with a view of the harbor where his family lived while the elder Chaliapin created the title role in Massenet's "Don Quichotte."

"I learned everything from watching my father and mother and their friends," he said. "I did not need a school for acting, music, art or even to learn little tricks like how to make yourself look old — which I don't need so much any more."

In 1922 the family slipped out of the Soviet Union and joined the émigré community in Paris, mourning what the revolution had done to Russia. Then, when he was 21 years old, Chaliapin decided he had to break away from his father because "I had seen the sons of other great men grow pathetic by tagging along for too long."

Since he could speak only a little English, he decided that Hollywood and the booming silent-movie industry was the best place to become an actor. In his first role he was cast as a Cossack, and he lent realism to a cavalry battle by falling and breaking his nose.

The Associated Press

Feodor Chaliapin Jr. (above), who plays the monk Jorge of Burgos in the film "The Name of the Rose."

Admirers and acquaintances of his father, who died in 1938, helped produce a fairly steady flow of jobs as an extra until he was a well-established character actor known for versatility, a wildly expressive face and great skill with makeup.

Chaliapin's life has been a series of exiles. The arrival of sound sent him from Hollywood to Berlin. He fled the Nazis, returning to California, and when television put the movie industry into a tailspin in 1959 he moved to Rome, where the studios were booming.

For the production of "The Name of the Rose" Chaliapin was originally cast as a character who would be seen but not heard in the medieval monastery where a series of bizarre murders takes place.

John Huston, who was supposed to play Jorge of Burgos, begged off because of ill health, and when shooting was about to begin in West Germany and near Rome, Chaliapin was given the part. "Most actors my age are either sick or dead, so I guess I was an obvious choice."

A strong constitution proved to be essential. The role of the blind monk required wearing grotesque contact lenses bearable only for short periods of time, and during the filming of the climactic fire in the monastery library Chaliapin was struck by a burning beam and knocked down. His scalp required stitches and his hand was burned, but, he said, "we didn't have to do two takes and I bet it looks good."

While waiting for his agent to call, Chaliapin is busy filling boxes with memorabilia of his father's career. Later this year he expects to take it all to Moscow where a museum exhibition dedicated to his father is being organized. Chaliapin's feelings about the Soviet Union are mixed. He recalls with reverence and in detail the day in 1913 when he saw Czar Nicholas II riding by in a parade. But in recent years Soviet cultural authorities have tried to recover the legacies of émigré artists. A year ago he arranged to have his father's remains transported from Paris to a cemetery outside of Moscow. "He is a saint there now," said Chaliapin, "and he never stopped being a Russian."

PEOPLE

Horowitz Is Upstaged

Leading figures in music and politics were at the White House for the first U.S. piano recital of **Vladimir Horowitz** since his tour of the Soviet Union, Europe and Japan this year. As a bonus, they heard an unscheduled performance by the violinist **Itzhak Perlman** and the cellist **Yo Yo Ma**, who were in the audience Sunday. Horowitz is seldom upstaged, but that happened during the post-recital speech by **President Ronald Reagan**. As he was speaking, **Nancy Reagan**, seated near the edge of the temporary platform in the East Room, shifted her position and toppled to the floor. **Walter H. Annenberg**, the former ambassador to Britain, and others rushed to help her to her feet. "I'm all right," Mrs. Reagan immediately said. She resumed her seat and the 82-year-old pianist put his arm around her. There was a round of applause, at which point the president quipped, "Honey, I told you to do it only if I didn't get any applause." After the recital, four members of the Marine Band orchestra played a Mozart string quartet. Suddenly there was a change in personnel and Perlman and Ma slipped into the ensemble for the first movement of Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik." "It was an impromptu decision," said Ma. "We thought it would be fun."

□

In Los Angeles, the French actress **Isabelle Adjani** has filed a $22-million suit against Time Inc., charging that Time magazine used her picture without her consent to advertise itself. Adjani, 31, said in her suit that the Time advertisement ran in August and September in several publications. She said she had never permitted the use of her photograph to advertise anything but her own movies.

□

Herbert von Karajan, the Austrian conductor, has contracted Lyme disease and has withdrawn from this month's tour of the United States and Tokyo by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, according to Columbia Artists Management in New York. Karajan will be replaced by **Seiji Ozawa** and **James Levine**, both of whom have appeared regularly with the Berlin orchestra as guest conductors. Karajan apparently was bitten by an insect carrying the Lyme disease virus about 10 days ago in Lucerne, Switzerland. He last conducted Saturday night, a filmed performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 with the Berlin Philharmonic in Berlin. But he felt too ill to lead scheduled concerts Sunday morning in Berlin and Monday in Bonn, and decided on Thursday to withdraw from all his future engagements, including the tour, until he recovers. He is at his home near Salzburg, being treated daily at a nearby hospital. Lyme disease is a tick-borne ailment that can cause arthritis if untreated. It is named in 1977 for Lyme, Connecticut, where it was first identified.

□

The first time the cadets at the Air Force Academy saw **Joseph Heller** walk into the cavernous auditorium in Colorado Springs, nearly 900 future officers stood as one to applaud the white-haired author. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of the publication of "Catch-22," the novel that captured the insanity of war and the human condition while adding a phrase to the English language. The audience in blue uniforms rose again to applaud and cheer when the author introduced the movie based on his book. "For me," said the 63-year-old author, "this is an intoxicating experience unlike any other I've ever had. I don't want to take it in stride. I want to revel in it." As part of the weekend celebration, there was a 25th birthday cake for Yossarian, the book's protagonist. There were academic papers on the theological, cultural and social significance of "Catch-22."

□

It was bad enough when a double-deck bus rolled over **Richard Steel**'s old violin in Reading, England. It got worse when he picked up the remains and caught a glimpse of an inscription: "Stradivarius 1715." And it was lending a helping hand that may have cost Steel, 18, a fortune. He had put down the instrument to help move a barrier blocking the path of the bus. The driver backed the bus straight over the fiddle. Steel said his parents had bought the instrument for about £20 from a second-hand shop about two years ago. The family planned to have experts check to see if the violin is a genuine Stradivarius, and if so, whether it can be glued back together.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA 1986 No. 2471
between:
MOSHE GORALI plaintiff
- and -
the Public Trustee (who is sued as the administrator of the intestate estate of Jack Zycer deceased) Defendant
Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the next of kin Jack Zycer (also known as 'Isreal' Zycer, 'Sreel Zycer' and 'Srel Sycer') Late of 8 Blessington Street, St. Kilda in the state of Victoria who died on the 13th day of November 1979 at Parkville in the said State.
On the application of Moshe Gorali, the plaintiff in the application, the court ordered that a master of the Supreme Court of Victoria enquire who were the next of kin of the deceased living at the date of his death.
The deceased was born at Brest-Litowsk, Poland, on the 7th day of September 1918. He was the son of Zischa Zycer (also known as 'Zishe' Zycer) and Raizel Zycer (also known as 'Reizel' Zycer and 'Raizal' Zycer and 'Rejza' Zycer) born Halperin.
Persons claiming to be kin of the deceased must notify their claims to the Public Trustee of 168 Exhibition Street, Melbourne in the State of Victoria before 31st day of December 1986 or they will be excluded from the benefit of any order the court might make for the disposal of the estate of the deceased

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PERFECTLY BILINGUAL English mother tongue secretary, int'l law offices Champs Elysees, word processing/PC experience imperative, audio transcription, pleasant appearance. Send CV, photo, handwritten letter to Box 4052, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

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